

NOW YOU KNOW

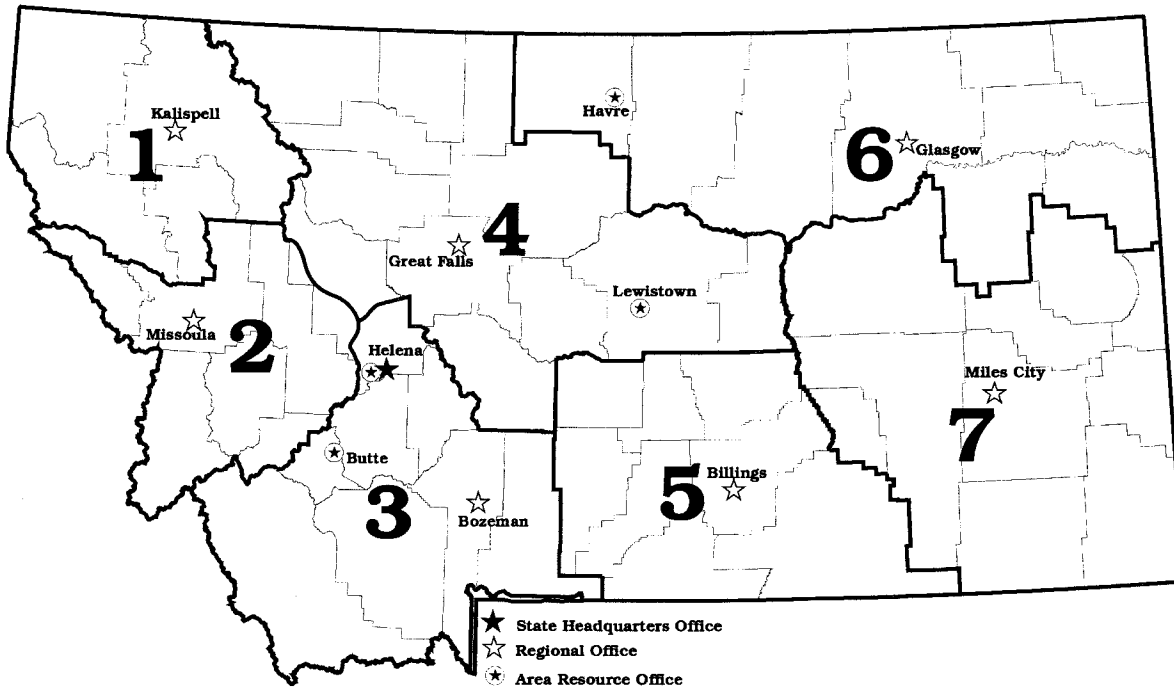
A collection of facts
and figures about . . .



***Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks***

December 2007

MAP 1. FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS



STATE HEADQUARTERS

MT Fish, Wildlife & Parks
1420 East 6th Avenue
PO Box 200701
Helena, MT 59620-0701
406/444-2535

REGION 1

490 North Meridian Road
Kalispell, MT 59901
406/752-5501

REGION 2

3201 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 59804
406/542-5500

REGION 3

1400 South 19th
Bozeman, MT 59718
406/994-4042

Helena Area Res. Office

930 Custer Avenue West
Helena, MT 59620
406/495-3260

Butte Area Res. Office

1820 Meadowlark Lane
Butte, MT 59701
406/494-1953

REGION 4

4600 Giant Springs Road
Great Falls, MT 59405
406/454-5840

Lewistown Area Res. Office

2358 Airport Road
PO Box 938
Lewistown, MT 59457
406/538-4658

REGION 5

2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59105
406/247-2940

REGION 6

54078 US Hwy 2W
Glasgow, MT 59230
406/228-3700

Havre Area Res. Office

2165 Highway 2 East
Havre, MT 59501
406/265-6177

REGION 7

Industrial Site West
PO Box 1630
Miles City, MT 59301
406/234-0900

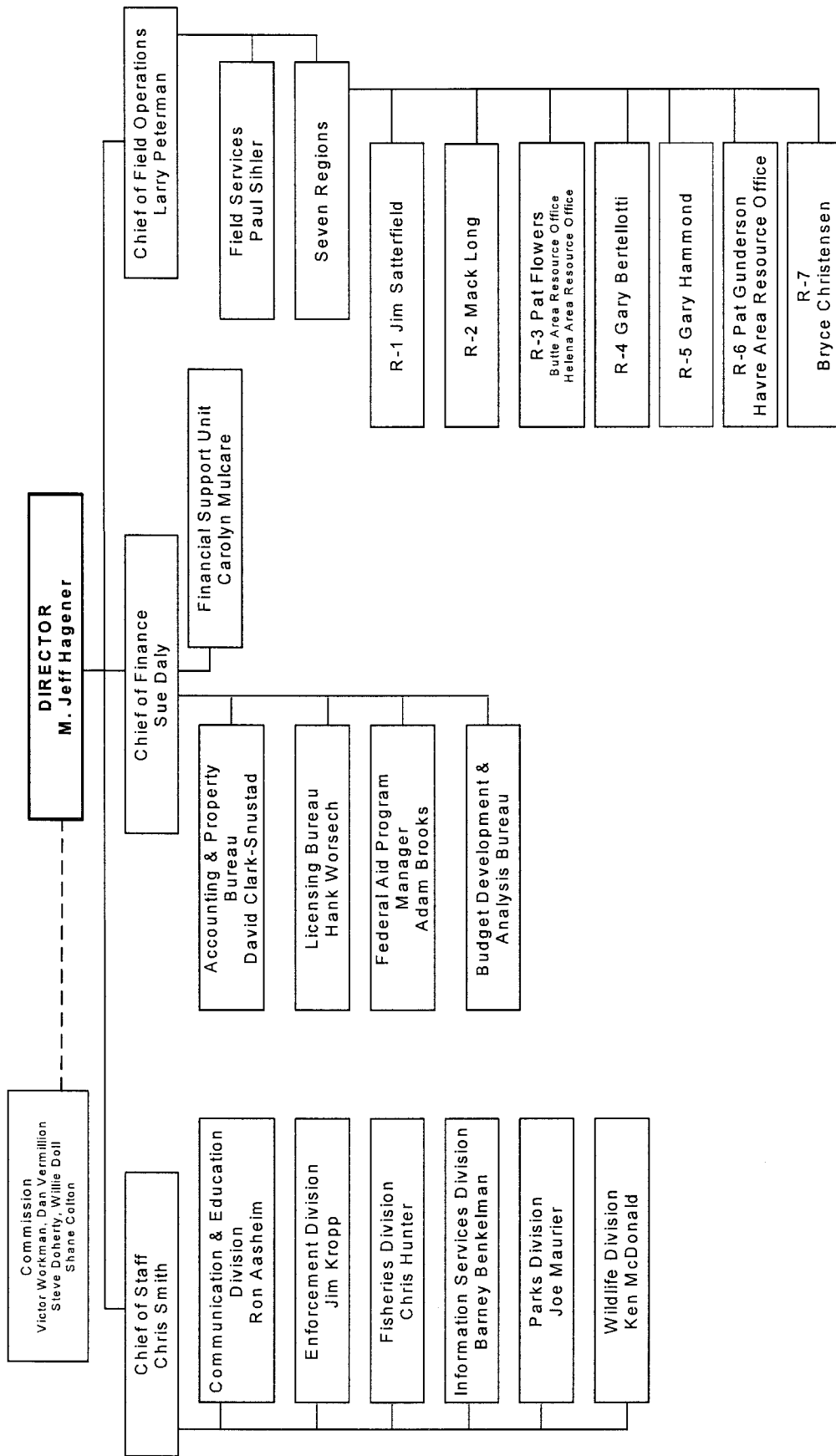
ALSO FIND FWP ON THE WEB AT fwp.mt.gov

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Department Organization



Administrative Staff

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission

The Governor appoints members of the five-member FWP Commission from five geographical districts. Members serve staggered four-year terms, with three members appointed at the beginning of the Governor's term and two appointed two years after the Governor's term begins. The appointments are to be made without regard to political affiliation and solely for the wise management of the fish, wildlife, state parks and other outdoor recreational resources of the state. At least one member must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock.

The FWP Commission sets department policy; establishes fishing, hunting, and trapping rules; establishes rules governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the department and waters under the jurisdiction of the department; approves all acquisitions or transfers of interest in land or water; and approves the department budget.

Commission Members

Steve Doherty Chairman	Great Falls.....	452-9791
Victor Workman	Whitefish.....	862-3633
Dan Vermillion	Livingston.....	222-0624
Shane Colton	Billings.....	259-9986
Willie Doll	Malta.....	658-2120

Director's Office

Director	Jeff Hager	444-3186
Chief of Staff	Chris Smith	444-3186
Chief of Field Operations	Larry Peterman	444-3186
Chief of Finance	Sue Daly	444-3107
Administrative Officer	Betty Warren	444-9089
Commission Secretary	Reg Peterson	444-7826
River Recreation Management	Charlie Sperry	444-3888
Energy Coordinator	T.O. Smith	444-3889
Legal Unit	Bob Lane	444-4045
Human Resources	Julie Sanders	444-1289

Division Administrators

Helena-based division administrators serve in a staff role, handling major budget matters, program development and policy decisions.

Communication and Education	Ron Aasheim	444-4038
Enforcement	Jim Kropp	444-5657
Field Services	Paul Sihler	444-3196
Fisheries	Chris Hunter	444-3183
Parks	Joe Mauier	444-3750
Wildlife	Ken McDonald	444-2612
Information Services	Barney Benkelman	444-4558

Regional Supervisors

Regional supervisors handle on-the-ground implementation of programs and policies.

Region One	Kalispell	Jim Satterfield.....	751-4566
Region Two	Missoula	Mack Long.....	542-5504
Region Three	Bozeman	Pat Flowers.....	994-4050
Region Four	Great Fall	Gary Bertellotti.....	454-5846
Region Five	Billings	Gary Hammond.....	247-2951
Region Six	Glasgow	Pat Gunderson.....	228-3704
Region Seven	Miles City	Bryce Christensen.....	234-0913

Mission, Goals & Responsibilities

Mission

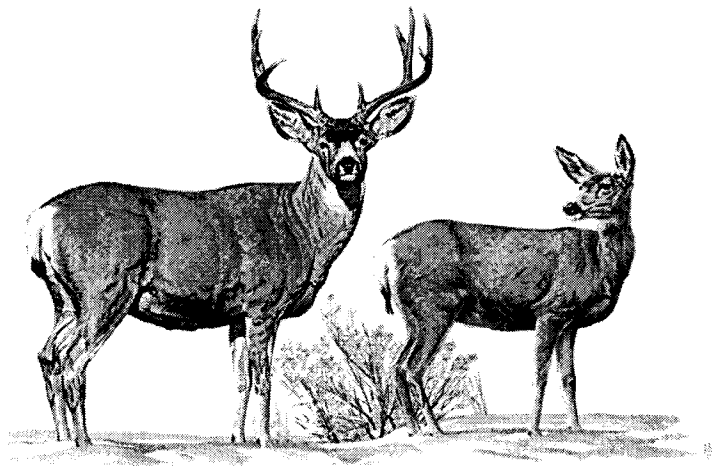
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP), through its employees and citizen Commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks and recreational resources of Montana while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations.

Goals

- ☞ Maintain and enhance the health of Montana's natural environment and the vitality of our fish, wildlife, cultural and historic resources.
- ☞ Provide quality opportunities for public appreciation and enjoyment of fish, wildlife and state parks-related resources.
- ☞ Emphasize education, communication and responsible behavior to afford Montanans the opportunity to better understand and participate in the decision-making processes that sustain our natural, recreational and cultural resources for future generations.
- ☞ Create an efficient and effective work environment where priorities are clear and employees are accountable, valued, and recognized for their contributions.

Responsibilities

FWP, by law, supervises the management of all fish, wildlife, game and nongame birds, waterfowl and game and nongame furbearing animals of the state. Further, FWP is responsible for all state parks-related scenic, historic, archeological, cultural and recreational resources of the state.



Director's Office

Director's Office

The Director's Office is responsible for:

- ⌘ overall department direction on policy, planning, program development, guidelines, and budgets;
- ⌘ serving as a liaison with the Governor's Office and the legislature;
- ⌘ interaction with the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission, supervision of the seven divisions, and supervision of the seven regional offices;
- ⌘ supervision of legal services for the department; and
- ⌘ serving as a liaison with Montana tribes and with other state and federal agencies.

Divisions in Brief

Management & Finance Division

The Management and Finance Division is responsible for:

- ⌘ accounting;
- ⌘ purchasing and property management;
- ⌘ personnel;
- ⌘ federal aid administration;
- ⌘ licensing and special drawings;
- ⌘ budgeting;
- ⌘ administrative support; and
- ⌘ legal unit, regional FWP offices and directors office.

Communication and Education Division

The Communication and Education Division is the information and education arm of FWP. The Division acts as a clearinghouse for information on FWP activities, and is a contact point for people requesting information about FWP business, including state and national media. Several educational and recreation-safety programs are administered from this division, including:

- ⌘ hunter and bow hunter education programs and the shooting range development program;
- ⌘ boating, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle safety programs;
- ⌘ youth-education programs;
- ⌘ FWP's official magazine MONTANA OUTDOORS;
- ⌘ hunting, fishing and trapping regulation booklets, films and videos;
- ⌘ social, economic and other human dimensions and marketing analysis; and the
- ⌘ responsive management unit.

Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division is responsible for:

- ⌘ enforcing all fish, wildlife and parks laws of Montana, FWP rules and Commission regulations;
- ⌘ enforcing statewide boating, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle rules and regulations;
- ⌘ enforcing private-property laws and regulations as they apply to fishing and hunting;
- ⌘ regulation of commercial uses of wildlife such as alternative livestock ranches, shooting preserves, zoos and menageries.

Field Services Division

The Field Services Division is responsible for:

- ☞ FWP Lands Programs, Conservation Easements and Acquisitions;
- ☞ Design and Construction Bureau;
- ☞ Hunter Access Enhancement Programs;
- ☞ Landowner-Sportsman Relations Program;
- ☞ Landowner/Wildlife Technical Assistance;
- ☞ Game Damage Assistance Program;
- ☞ Aircraft Unit;
- ☞ Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program; and
- ☞ "Crossing the Barriers" accessibility program.

Fisheries Division

The Fisheries Division is responsible for the management and perpetuation of Montana's fish and other aquatic resources. Montanans and visiting anglers want optimum fish populations in Montana waters and diverse, high-quality angling opportunities. These opportunities are being provided through:

- ☞ a strong commitment to habitat protection;
- ☞ a "wild fish" management philosophy for streams and rivers;
- ☞ an efficient hatchery stocking program for lakes and reservoirs;
- ☞ a management emphasis on remaining native species;
- ☞ adequate public access for angling; and
- ☞ an increased emphasis on public education and participation in management.

Information Services Division

The Information Services Division is responsible for acquiring, managing, maintaining and programming the various technologies that support the work that Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks does and the public's access to the agency via the Internet. The Information Services Division provides:

- ☞ application development and support;
- ☞ FWP's web site;
- ☞ information management, including GIS, fish and wildlife data management; and
- ☞ network and personal computing services.

Parks Division

The Parks Division's objective is to provide diverse recreational opportunities while preserving important historical and cultural resources within Montana. The division is responsible for the development of all:

- ☞ state parks;
- ☞ affiliated lands;
- ☞ fishing access sites;
- ☞ the snowmobile program;
- ☞ state trails programs; and
- ☞ other recreational and community grant programs of the department.

Wildlife Division

The Wildlife Division is responsible for protecting, enhancing and regulating the wise use of the state's wildlife resources for public benefit now and in the future. Wildlife Division programs provide management of:

- ☞ big game (12 species);
- ☞ upland game birds (10 species);
- ☞ waterfowl (about 40 species);

- ⌘ furbearers (10 species);
 - ⌘ nongame (over 678 species);
 - ⌘ Montana's 109 Wildlife Management Areas (WMA);
 - ⌘ Habitat Montana programs; and
- state issues related to endangered and threatened wildlife in Montana.

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation

The mission of the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation is to provide private support for critical efforts of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks and to take a leadership role in preserving and enhancing Montana's natural, cultural and recreational resources for future generations. The Foundation raises funds for charitable and educational purposes, and awards grants to organizations that hold federal tax- exempt status. The Foundation was founded in 1999 and is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of business and community leaders. For more information, please contact Spencer Hegstad, Foundation Executive Director, at 406-444-6759 or, email him at FWPFoundation@mt.gov



**MONTANA FISH,
WILDLIFE & PARKS
FOUNDATION**

Fishing and Water Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Licensing Information

- ⌘ To fish in Montana, anglers age 15 to 61 need two licenses; a conservation license and a fishing license.
- ⌘ Resident youth ages 1 to 11 years of age do not need a fishing license and must observe all limits and regulations. A nonresident youth is not required to have a fishing license if accompanied by an adult who holds a valid Montana fishing license. Please check the Montana Fishing Regulations for annual regulation changes.
- ⌘ Nonresident youth can keep a legal limit only if they purchase a separate fishing license.
- ⌘ To qualify for a resident license, a person must have physically been living in Montana for at least 180 consecutive days immediately before purchasing any resident license. For details on additional requirements, see the Montana Fishing Regulations.
- ⌘ The 1999 Legislature passed House Bill 534 requiring anglers to purchase a Warm Water Game Fish Stamp license to possess any warm water fish caught in designated waters. For a list of waters requiring the stamp, check the fishing regulations on the FWP web site at fwp.mt.gov or the fishing regulations booklet available at all FWP offices.

Who Fishes in Montana

- ⌘ Residents comprise about 59 percent of the state's fishing license buyers.
- ⌘ About 33 percent of all adult Montana residents purchase fishing licenses annually.
- ⌘ In total, 230,426 residents and 159,788 nonresidents held Montana fishing licenses in 2005.
- ⌘ Nonresidents reported 798,286 angler days in 2005, or 28.7 percent of the angling pressure. Montana residents accounted for 71.3 percent of the total angling pressure.

What They Catch

- ⌘ Over 11,000 individual waters in Montana support 90 species of fish. Of these, 57 are native to the state. The remaining 32 are introduced species. Of the total 90 species, more than 30 are classified as game fish under Montana statutes.
- ⌘ Eighteen species are listed as "species of special concern" in Montana, including the pallid sturgeon which was listed as a federally endangered species in 1991; the white sturgeon, listed as endangered in 1994; and the bull trout, listed as a federally threatened species in 1998. Other closely watched species are: paddlefish, sicklefin and sturgeon chub, fluvial Arctic grayling, redband trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and burbot.
- ⌘ Over 81.7 percent of angler days are spent seeking trout and salmon.
- ⌘ The state fish is the cutthroat trout, which has two subspecies: the Yellowstone and the westslope.

Where They Fish

- ⌘ Rivers receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 2005 were sections of the: Madison, Missouri, Bitterroot, Clark Fork, Bighorn, Yellowstone and Gallatin rivers. (*Statewide Angling Pressure estimates*)
- ⌘ Those lakes and reservoirs receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 2005 were: Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Georgetown Lake, Flathead Lake, Fort Peck Reservoir, Holter, Hebgen, Hauser lakes and Lake Koocanusa. (*Statewide Angling Pressure estimates*)
- ⌘ Most fishing activity, over 26.3 percent, took place in FWP Region 3 in south central Montana, including waters near Livingston, Bozeman, Dillon, Helena, and Butte.
- ⌘ Waters most heavily fished in FWP Region 3 included the Madison River, the Upper Yellowstone River, Hebgen Reservoir, the Gallatin River and the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers.
- ⌘ About 16 percent of the angling in 2005, or 447,804 angler days, occurred in the rivers and reservoirs of the Upper Yellowstone River drainage upstream of and including the Big Horn River.
- ⌘ Anglers spent 2.78 million days fishing in Montana in 2005, down from an all time high in 1999 of 3.18 million days.
- ⌘ There are more than 15,000 miles of cold-water rivers and streams in Montana and about 1,900 cold -water lakes totaling 400,000 acres.
- ⌘ Montana contains approximately 6,100 miles of warm-water rivers and streams, and thousands of warm-water lakes covering an estimated 350,000 acres, from the massive Fort Peck Reservoir to an untold number of small ponds.
- ⌘ There are 316 Fishing Access Sites in Montana. Please refer to the Fishing Access Site Brochure for details about these sites. The FAS Brochure is available from all FWP regional offices and the FWP headquarters office.
- ⌘ Improved boat ramps are available at 209 FAS sites.
- ⌘ Fees: Day-use fees are not charged at fishing access sites.
Camping is allowed at 104 sites.
Overnight camping fees are charged at 52 sites:
 - \$7 per night if someone in the camping group has a fishing license, or a
 - \$12 fee, if no one in the group has a license.
- ⌘ The Parks Division develops and maintains fishing access sites. The Fisheries Division is responsible for locating and acquiring new sites. Current fishing access site operations, maintenance and acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license and \$5 from each nonresident fishing license. Of the funding generated, 75 percent is used for the operation and maintenance of existing FAS sites and 25 percent is used to acquire new sites.

When They Fish

- ⌘ July sees the most angling action with 610,775 angler days in 2005, or 21.9 percent of the year's activity. June and August each saw 15 – 17 percent of the total year's angling pressure and only two percent of the year's angling occurred in November.
- ⌘ The general fishing season in Montana runs from the third Saturday in May through November 30. All waters in the Eastern Fishing District and most lakes, reservoirs and larger rivers are open year-round.

Economics of Fishing

- ⌘ In 2005, anglers spent an estimated \$251.7 million in Montana on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other direct purchases, excluding license fees. Nonresidents account for more than 50 percent of that total, and stream and river anglers account for almost 70 percent of total expenditures.
- ⌘ For every dollar spent by the FWP Fisheries Program, anglers spend \$10.70 benefiting local communities and the state's economy.

Blue Ribbon/Wild & Scenic Rivers

- ⊘ A total of 1,139 miles of 15 individual streams and rivers in Montana are classified as "Blue Ribbon" streams in Montana. They are the: Beaverhead, Big Hole, Bighorn, Blackfoot, Boulder, Flathead (mainstem), Flathead (South Fork), Gallatin, Kootenai, Madison, Missouri, Rattlesnake Creek, Rock Creek, Stillwater and Yellowstone.
- ⊘ Montana contains 368 miles of federally designated "Wild and Scenic" rivers. These rivers are the: Upper Missouri (149 miles from Ft. Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge), North Fork of the Flathead (58 miles from the Canadian Border to its confluence with the South Fork), Middle Fork of the Flathead (101 miles from the confluence of Strawberry and Bowl creeks to its confluence with the South Fork), and South Fork of the Flathead (60 miles from the confluence of Young's and Danaher creeks downstream to Hungry Horse Reservoir). The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act celebrates its 40th Anniversary in 2008.

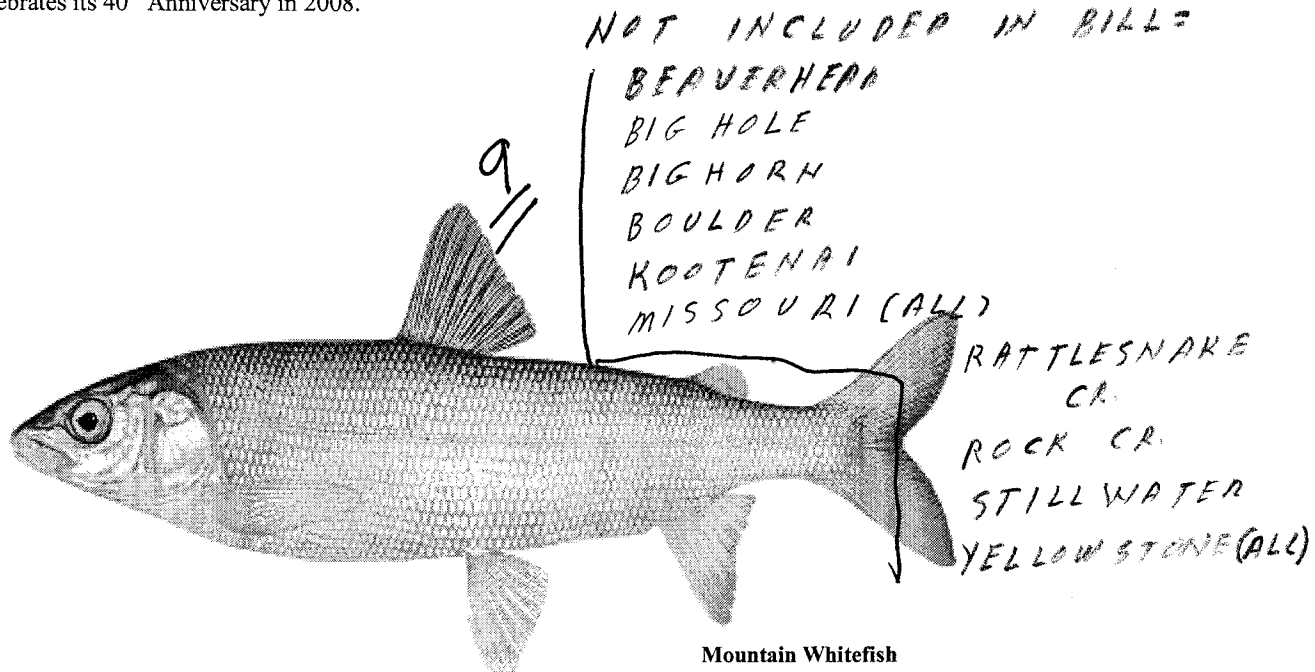


TABLE 1. – FISHES OF MONTANA

Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status	Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status
Arctic Grayling	N	G	S		Columbia River Redband Trout	N	G	S	
Bigmouth Buffalo	N				Iowa Darter	N			
Black Bullhead					Kokanee Salmon	P	G		
Black Crappie					Lake Chub	N			
Blue Sucker	N		S		Lake Trout	N	G	S	
Bluegill/Sunfish					Lake Whitefish	P	G		
Brassy Minnow	N				Largemouth Bass		G		
Brook Stickleback	N				Largescale Sucker	N			
Brook Trout		G			Longnose Dace	N			
Brown Trout		G			Longnose Sucker	N			
Bull Trout	N	G	S	T	Mottled Sculpin	N			
Burbot	N	G	S		Mountain Sucker	N			
Channel Catfish	N	G			Mountain Whitefish	N	G		
Chinook Salmon		G			Northern Pike	N	G		
Cisco		G			Northern Pikeminnow	N			
Common Carp					Northern Redbelly Dace	N		S	
Creek Chub	N		SU		Northern Redbelly X Finescale Dace	N		S	
Emerald Shiner	N				Paddlefish	N	G	S	
Fathead Minnow	N				Pallid Sturgeon	N	G	S	E
Flathead Chub	N				Peamouth	N			
Freshwater Drum	N				Pearl Dace	N		S	
Golden Shiner	N				Plains Killifish	N			
Golden Trout		G			Plains Minnow	N			
Goldeye	N				Pumpkinseed				
Goldfish									
Green Sunfish									
Green Swordtail									

Fishing and Water Resources

Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status	Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status
Pygmy Whitefish	N	G			Pygmy Whitefish	N	G		
Rainbow Smelt					Rainbow Smelt				
Rainbow Trout		G			Rainbow Trout		G		
Redside Shiner	N				Redside Shiner	N			
River Carpsucker	N				River Carpsucker	N			
Rock Bass					Rock Bass				
Sailfin Molly					Sailfin Molly				
Sand Shiner	N				Sand Shiner	N			
Sauger	N	G	S		Sauger	N	G	S	
Shortfin Molly					Shortfin Molly				
Shorthead Redhorse	N				Shorthead Redhorse	N			
Shorthead Sculpin	N				Shorthead Sculpin	N			
Shortnose Gar	N		S		Shortnose Gar	N		S	
Shovelnose Sturgeon	N	G			Shovelnose Sturgeon	N	G		
Sicklefin Chub	N		S		Sicklefin Chub	N		S	
Slimy Sculpin	N				Slimy Sculpin	N			
Smallmouth Bass		G			Smallmouth Bass		G		
Smallmouth Buffalo	N				Smallmouth Buffalo	N			
Spoonhead Sculpin	N		S		Spoonhead Sculpin	N		S	
Spottail Shiner					Spottail Shiner				
Stonecat	N				Stonecat	N			
Sturgeon Chub	N		S		Sturgeon Chub	N		S	
Tiger Muskellunge		G			Tiger Muskellunge		G		
Torrent Sculpin	N		S		Torrent Sculpin	N		S	
Trout-perch	N		S		Trout-perch	N		S	
Utah Chub					Utah Chub				

Fishing and Water Resources

Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status	Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status
Variable Platyfish					White Crappie		G		
Walleye		G			White Sturgeon	N	G	S	E
Western Mosquitofish					White Sucker	N			
Western Silvery Minnow	N				Yellow Bullhead				
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	N	G	S		Yellow Perch		G		
White Bass					Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	N	G	S	

Index to codes:

N - Native to Montana

P - Possibly native to Montana

G - Game fish
S - Species of Concern
E - Endangered

T - Threatened
C - Candidate species

TABLE 2. – STATE OF MONTANA FISH RECORDS (AS OF OCTOBER 12, 2007)*For the most recent fish records visit the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks website at www.fwp.mt.gov*

FISH	MONTANA NATIVE	LENGTH	WEIGHT	GIRTH	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Arctic Grayling	•	20"	3.63 lbs.	11.7"	Washtub Lake	Glenn Owens	Wet Fly	6/28/03
Bigmouth Buffalo	•	40.7"	57.75 lbs.	32.5"	Nelson Reservoir	Craig D. Grassel	Bow & Arrow	6/4/94
Black Bullhead		15.5	2.33 lbs.		Lower Flathead River	Darwin Zemple, Jr.	Chicken Liver	4/4/94
Black Crappie		16.7"	3.13 lbs.		Tongue River Reservoir	Al Elser		1973
Bluegill		11"	2.64 lbs.	17"	Peterson's Stock Dam	Brent Fladmo	Worm	6/3/83
Blue Sucker		29.75"	11.46 lbs.	18.5"	Yellowstone River Miles City	Doug Askin	Worm	10/7/89
Brook Trout			9.06 lbs.		Lower Two Medicine Lake	John R. Cook		1940
Brown Trout			29 lbs.		Wade Lake	E.H. "Peck" Bacon		1966
Bull Trout (Dolly Varden)	•	37"	25.63 lbs.	25"		James Hyer	Trolling Line	1916
Burbot	•	39"	17.08 lbs.	16.25"	Missouri River Wolf Point	Jeff Eugene Iwen	Minnow	4/18/89
Channel Catfish	•	38.75"	29.71 lbs		Nelson Reservoir	Eli Waters/Jim Jones	Night Crawler	5/28/06
Chinook Salmon		38"	31.13 lbs.	26.5"	Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Carl L. Niles	Diamond King Spoon	10/2/91
Cisco		17.25"	1.75 lbs.		Below Ft Peck Powerhouse	Curt Zimmerman	Phelps floater & small minnow	5/19/01
Coho Salmon		25.5"	4.88 lbs.		Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Irven F. Stohl	Daredevil	5/29/73
Common Carp		38"	40.2 lbs.	30.5"	Nelson Reservoir	Jared S. Albus	Bow & Arrow	5/24/98
Cutthroat Trout	•		16 lbs.		Red Eagle Lake	Wm. D. Sands		1955
Emerald Shiner		87 mm	0.01 lbs		Park Grove Bridge	Ike Braaten	Rapala	6/9/06
Flathead Chub	•	11.2"	0.59 lbs.		Thornton Pond	Douglas Jordan	Worm	4/29/01
Freshwater Drum	•	29.5"	21.59 lbs	26.5"	Fort Peck – Ghost Coulee	Matt Washut	Smelt	5/3/03
Golden Trout		23.5"	5.43 lbs.	13"	Cave Lake	Mike Malixi	Lure	7/16/00
Goldeye	•		3.18 lbs.		Nelson Reservoir	Don Nevriy	Jig/Power Crawler	7/4/00
Green Sunfish		8.6"	0.56 lbs.		Castle Rock	Roger Fliger	Popping Bug	6/19/91

Fishing and Water Resources

Kokanee Salmon		26.8"	7.85 lbs		Reservoir	John Bomar	Jig	9/23/03
Lake Trout		42 1/2"	42.69 lbs.	31 1/2"	Hauser Lake	Ruth Barber	Flatfish	6/23/04
Lake Whitefish		27"	10.46 lbs.		Flathead Lake	Swan McDonald V	Jig	8/26/06
Largemouth Bass		22"	8.29 lbs.	17.75"	Many Lakes	Adam Nelson	Spinner Bait	6/11/99
Largescale Sucker	•	23"	5.06 lbs.		Kootenai River	Loren Kujawa	Night Crawler	5/12/96
Longnose Sucker	•		3.27 lbs.		Marias River Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	5/8/88
Mottled Sculpin	•		0.05 lbs.		Belt Creek (North of Neilhart MT)	Brad Sullivan	Worm	7/30/01
Mountain Sucker	•	6.2 "	1.60 oz.		Beaver Creek Reservoir	Robert Garwood	Worm	4/23/01
Mountain Whitefish	•	23"	5.11 lbs.	12.5"	Hauser Reservoir	Walt Goodman	Rapala	10/10/07
Northern Pikeminnow	•	27 1/8"	7.88 lbs.		Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Darrel Torgimson	Lure	5/28/91
Paddlefish	•	6'5"	142.5 lbs.	41.75"	Missouri River Near Kipp Park	Larry Branstetter	Snagged	5/20/73
Northern Pike			37.5 lbs.		Tongue River Reservoir	Lance Moyer		1972
Pallid Sturgeon	•		60 lbs.	27.5"	Yellowstone River Near Sidney	Gene Sattler		5/13/79
Peamouth	•	16 1/8"	1.52 lbs		Clark Fork River	Mike Jensen	Artificial Fly	7/29/07
Pygmy Whitefish (Tie record)	•	9"	0.23 lbs.		Little Bitterroot Lake	Kevin Hadley Troy Fraley	Glow Hook Maggot	2/27/05
Pumpkinseed		9.5"	0.96 lbs.		Upper Thompson Lake	Nathan Bache	Lure	7/30/06
Rainbow Trout		38.62"	33.1 lbs.	27"	Kootenai River David Thompson Brdg	Jack G. Housel, Jr.	Lure	8/11/97
Rainbow- Cutthroat Hybrid Trout		35.75"	30.25 lbs.	27.5"	Ashley Lake	Pat Kelley	Bait	5/16/82
Redside Shiner	•	6.5"	0.10 lbs.	3.75"	Lost Lake	Josh Ahles	Worm	8/21/01
River Carpsucker	•		6.42 lbs		Intake - Irrigation Canal	Bill Odenbach	Jig & Worm	5/22/00
Rock Bass		8.6"	0.57 lbs.	8.1"	Tongue River Reservoir	Don Holzheimer	Rubber Jig	6/1/89
Sauger	•	28.2"	8.805 lbs.	15.1"	Fort Peck Reservoir	Gene Moore	Whistler/Minnow	12/12/94

Fishing and Water Resources

Saugeye									Fort Peck Reservoir Squaw Creek	Myron Kibler	Minnow	1/11/95
Shortnose Gar	•	34"			15.66 lbs.		12"		Fort Peck Dredge Cuts	Ron Gulbertson	Speared	12/22/03
Shorthead Redhorse	•	20.25"			4.68 lbs.				Marias River Near Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	4/14/85
Shovelnose Sturgeon	•	39.5"			13.72 lbs.		18"		Missouri River Near Virgelle	Sidney Storm	Minnow	4/19/86
Smallmouth Bass		21"			6.66 lbs.		17"		Fort Peck Reservoir	Mike Otten	Crawdadd	7/30/02
Smallmouth Buffalo	•	38"			38 lbs		29.25"		Nelson Reservoir	Brady Miller	Bow & Arrow	4/28/07
Stonecat	•	10"			0.54 lbs.				Milk River	Dale Bjerga	Worm	6/16/96
Tiger Muskellunge		46"			28.87 lbs.		21.5"		Deadman's Basin Reservoir	Marty Storfa	Bucktail	7/10/06
Tiger Trout		20.6"			4.04 lbs.		12"		Bear Lake	Joe Sobczak	Wooley Bugger	2/9/97
Utah Chub					1.81 lbs.				Canyon Ferry Reservoir	Eugene Bastian	Rat Fink/Maggots	2/5/92
Walleye		35"			17.75 lbs.				Tiber Reservoir	Robert Bob Hart		11/18/07
White Bass		16.25"			2.25 lbs.		12 1/8"		Missouri River South of Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky	Minnow	9/23/98
White Crappie		18.5"			3.68 lbs.				Tongue River	Gene Bassett	Worm	5/10/96
White Sturgeon	•				96 lbs.				Kootenai River	Herb Stout		1968
White Sucker	•	21 5/8"			5.33 lbs.		12.75"		Nelson Reservoir	Fred Perry	Spear	2/10/83
Yellow Perch		14.3/8"			2.39 lbs.		12 3/16"		Lower Stillwater Lake	Josh Emmert	Jig	2/19/06
Yellow Bullhead		11.8"			0.93 lbs.		7.5"		Tongue River Reservoir	Carl Radonski	Bait	5/24/98

For updates, check the FWP web page at www.fwp.mt.gov

Montana Fish Hatcheries

The first Montana hatchery began operation in 1908 at what is now Washoe Park Trout Hatchery at Anaconda. Currently, ten hatcheries are operated by FWP; eight are state owned and two, Murray Springs at Eureka and Fort Peck Hatchery at Fort Peck, are operated by FWP. Three federal hatcheries, at Bozeman, Creston and Ennis, are operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are 10 FWP hatchery managers, two assistant managers and 20 fish culturists.

Stocking Fish

- ⌘ Hatchery fish are stocked into approximately 836 lakes and reservoirs and approximately 23 rivers or streams throughout Montana to provide sport fishing opportunities and restore native fish species.
- ⌘ Maintaining naturally producing wild trout populations has been a priority in Montana since 1974 when a research project on the Madison River showed planting of hatchery trout to be detrimental to wild populations in rivers and streams.
- ⌘ Annual hatchery production of fish is typically 45 million warm-water fish and 8.4 million cold-water fish. Most warm-water species are stocked as fry, thus total warm-water production is less than 11,000 pounds of fish. Total weight of cold-water species typically exceeds 160,000 pounds.
- ⌘ **Annual stocking plans and stocking reports for specific Montana waters can be found on FWP's website at <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishing/hatcheries/default.html>.**

TABLE 3. – MONTANA HATCHERIES SUMMARY

Name	Location	Year operation began	Type of facility	Species held
Murray Springs	Eureka	1978	Broodstock Production	westslope cutthroat rainbow trout kokanee salmon
Flathead Lake	Somers	1913	Production	westslope cutthroat kokanee salmon
Jocko River	Arlee	1948	Broodstock	rainbow trout
Washoe Park	Anaconda	1908	Broodstock	westslope cutthroat
Giant Springs	Great Falls	1924	Production	rainbow trout kokanee salmon
Big Springs	Lewistown	1921 1960 lower unit	Production	rainbow trout cutthroat trout brown trout kokanee salmon
Yellowstone River	Big Timber	1921	Broodstock	Yellowstone cutthroat
Bluewater Springs	Bridger	1949	Production	rainbow trout Yellowstone cutthroat Chinook salmon
Miles City	Miles City	1983	Production	warm water species (walleye, northern pike, bass, catfish, etc.)
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	2005	Production	warm water species (walleye, northern pike, bass, catfish, etc.)

The primary purpose of broodstock facilities is to produce eggs for production hatcheries. Production facilities raise fish to the age at which they will be stocked.

MAP 2. - STATE FISH HATCHERIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS IN MONTANA

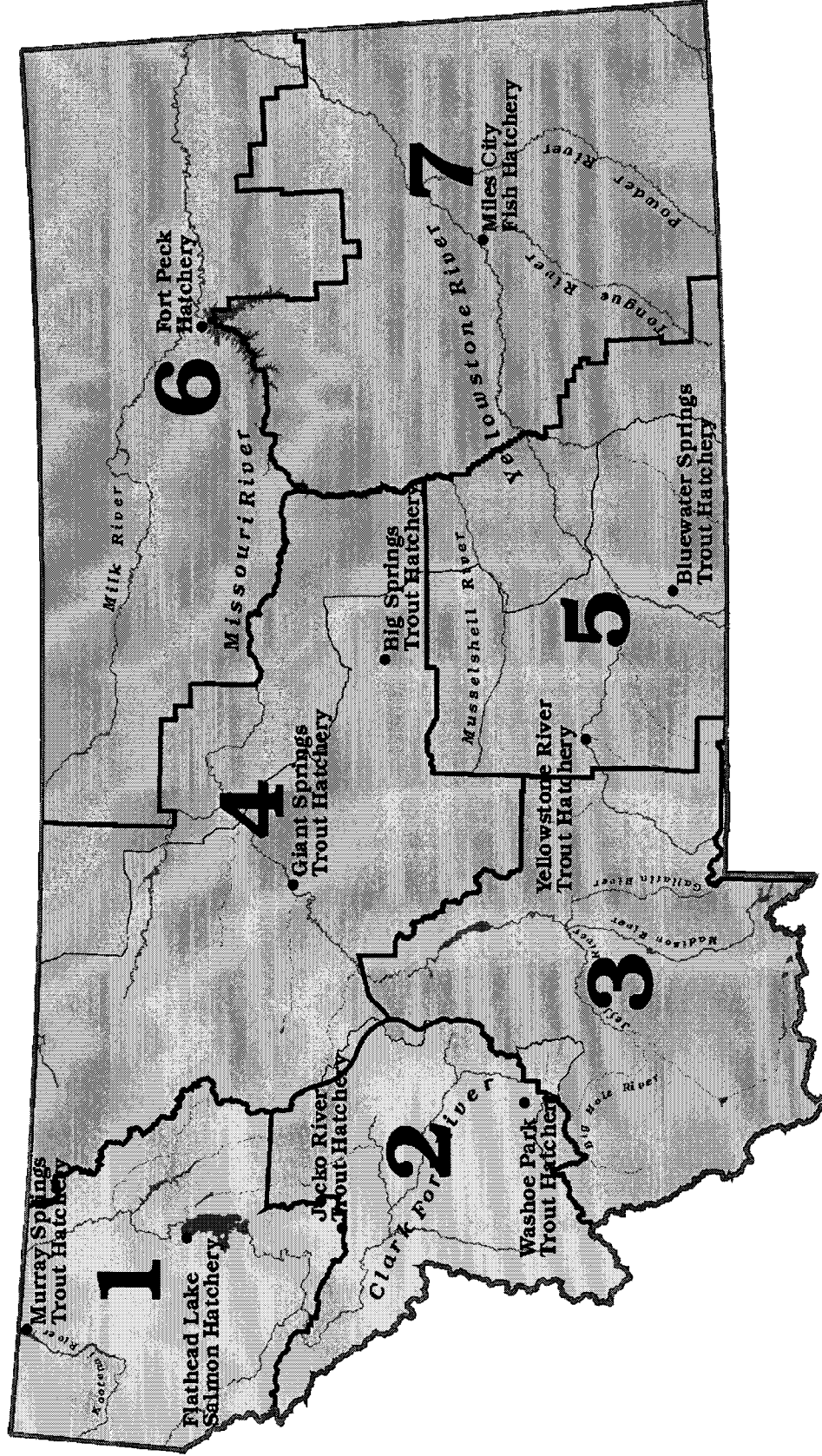


TABLE 4. – MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS 2007 MONTANA STOCKING SUMMARY

Montana Fish Hatchery Production					
Species	Fry	Fingerlings	Catchables	Total Fish	Weight
Arctic grayling	280,000			280,000	26
Brook Trout		53,820		53,820	1,398
Brown Trout		59,582	18,067	77,649	6,260
Chinook salmon		36,418		36,418	331
Golden Trout		1,300		1,300	77
Kokanee	146,012	1,436,824		1,582,836	5,123
Largemouth bass		131,055	4,050	135,105	350
Native rainbow trout				0	
Northern Pike		43,000		43,000	276
Pallid sturgeon			1,433	1,433	3,737
Rainbow trout	121,202	2,061,900	487,863	2,549,763	287,454
Smallmouth bass		18,600		18,600	60
Tiger muskies	5,000		4,275	9,275	326
Walleye	21,200,000	3,351,463		3,351,463	5,708
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	115,655	184,187	34,412	334,254	23,786
Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout		94,303	12,527	106,830	3,638

Fisheries Historical Perspective

- 1864 First Montana Territorial Legislature passes a law limiting the means of taking trout to "a rod or pole, line and hook."
- 1876 Use of explosives to kill fish is outlawed.
- 1889 Federal government introduces brown, rainbow, and brook trout into streams in Yellowstone National Park that drained into Montana.
Montana's first game wardens are hired.
The first warm water hatchery is constructed at Miles City.
- 1895 The first Fish and Game Commission in Montana is established.
- 1907 Washoe Park Trout Hatchery built in Anaconda.
- 1912 Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery built in Somers.
- 1921 Big Springs Trout Hatchery built in Lewistown.
Yellowstone River Trout Hatchery built in Big Timber.
- 1922 Giant Springs Trout Hatchery built in Great Falls.
- 1924 Resident hunting and fishing license sales reach 56,113.
- 1928 The Fish and Game Commission establishes a daily limit of 40 fish. No more than five fish can be less than seven inches long, and the limits applied to all species combined. The season is closed from March 15 to May 20.
- 1939 Commission reduces the limit for trout to 15 fish.
- 1940 Fish and Game develops its first five-year stocking program for each hatchery.
- 1947 Jocko River Trout Hatchery in Arlee is obtained.
First fish biologist is hired.
- 1949 Bluewater Springs Trout Hatchery built in Bridger.
- 1955 Montana Water Pollution Control Law is passed.
- 1958 Biologists from Fish and Game, Montana State College (now Montana State University), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service develop the nation's first stream rating map.
- 1959 The Commission reduces the daily limit to ten trout or ten pounds and one fish.
- 1963 Stream Protection Act is passed.
- 1970s Number of hatcheries decrease from 13 to eight.
- 1973 Fish and Game Commission changes the stocking policy. FWP no longer stocks catchable-sized trout in streams with healthy wild trout populations.
The Montana Water Use Act is passed.
- 1974 Fish and Game stops stocking trout in rivers and streams.
- 1975 The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act is passed.
- 1976 Murray Springs Fish Hatchery constructed.
- 1977 Expansion of the Fishing Access Site Program; portion of anglers license fee is earmarked to purchase new sites.

- 1978 The Fish and Game Commission establishes the first special management area by adopting a catch-and-release regulation on a portion of the Madison River.
Yellowstone River in-stream flow reservations adopted by Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.
- 1980 Computer files were built to catalogue lake and stream names and locations, survey information, fish planting records, data from fisherman logs and data from fishing pressure surveys.
- 1981 Concern over the Yellowstone River paddlefish population prompted dramatic regulation changes for that fishery. Economic sanctions against Iran brought paddlefish roe to the surface as a viable alternative to Caspian Sea sturgeon roe.
- 1983 FWP assumed management of the warm-water fish hatchery in Miles City from the federal government.
The Department of Health and Environmental Sciences and FWP filed a lawsuit against ARCO, under federal and state Superfund laws, to recover damages for injuries to natural resources in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin caused by the release of hazardous substances from decades of mining and smelting.
- 1984 In a precedent setting decision, the Montana Supreme Court declared the waters of the Beaverhead and Dearborn rivers open to public recreational use. These decisions were based on the state constitution that stated waters could be used for recreation without regard to whether the state or a private person owns the bed of the stream.
- 1985 Protection of public access to Montana's streams and rivers was achieved through legislative action.
FWP Fisheries Division initiated a comprehensive two-year study to determine the economic value of fishing in Montana.
- 1991 Montana signs a five-year agreement designed to ensure the survival of the last river-dwelling population of Arctic grayling in the lower 48 states. The pact is centered on the recovery of grayling in southwestern Montana's Big Hole River.
- 1992 The Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission approves an emergency closure on bull trout fishing west of the Continental Divide to stem a dramatic decline in native bull trout populations.
- 1993 FWP institutes an Aquatic Education Program.
- 1994 Whirling Disease is found in the Upper Madison River.
Montana enters into a cooperative paddlefish management plan with North Dakota to coordinate management and research efforts in both states and ensure recreational fishing for the species can continue.
- 1995 Governor Racicot appoints a Whirling Disease Task Force to advise the state on how it should address threats presented by the disease.
Future Fisheries Improvement Program established to enhance stream rehabilitation efforts.
- 1996 Family Fishing Adventures begins to train anglers, loan equipment, create a free fishing day, and increase accessibility.
Three schools in Montana begin pilot testing the national "Hooked on Fishing-Not Drugs" program.
- 1997 White sturgeon found in the Kootenai River listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Arctic grayling and bull trout federally categorized as candidate species for listing.
The second statewide warm-water fish management plan was adopted. The 10-year plan covers 1997-2006.
- 1998 Partial settlement of the Natural Resources Damage Lawsuit with ARCO on the upper Clark Fork River near Butte for \$215 million. Lawsuit was filed nearly 20 years ago.
Bull trout throughout the Columbia River basin, including Montana, were listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- 2000 A new River Conflict Policy and boating rules were adopted by the FWP Commission, including no-wake zones in northwestern and west-central Montana and Tongue River Reservoir State Park.

Signing of the federal Water Resources Development Act will aid in the development of the \$20 million warm-water hatchery on 100 acres of federal land south of the dredge cuts below Fort Peck Dam.

Three major rivers were closed to angling for part of the summer due to drought conditions. In one month, FWP responded to over 90,000 inquiries about the drought and fire conditions on the web page and a telephone hot-line.

2001 FWP Commission adopts new rules on the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers to reduce crowding and user conflicts.

2002 FWP develops an Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan.
A recreation management specialist is hired and a River Recreation Advisory Council is appointed.

2003 Fort Peck warm-water hatchery construction begins.
There are 320 fishing access sites in Montana.
FWP surveyed some of Montana's 4,200 warm-water prairie streams for the first time with the help of federal State Wildlife Grants.

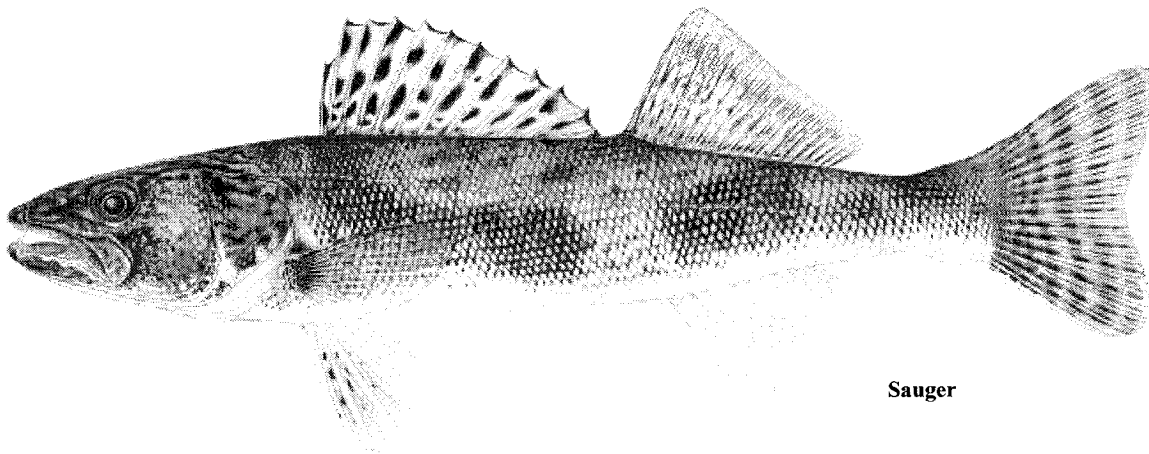
2004 The first year of an experimental, tightly managed bull trout fishing season on three waters in Western Montana. Bull trout were federally listed as a threatened species in 1998.

2005 FWP Commission approves a new special recreation permit for commercial use, competitive events or organized group activities.

2006 The new Fort Peck Fish Hatchery is dedicated July 6, 2005.

2007 The Montana Legislature authorized FWP to convert irrigation water rights to instream use rights on 12 key streams.

Eurasian watermilfoil is first identified in Montana June 20, 2007.



Sauger

Montana's Wildlife

Handy Information and Statistics

Overview of Wildlife in Montana

- ⌘ A total of 637 vertebrate species are known to inhabit Montana. This total includes 413 bird, 108 mammal, 85 fish, 13 amphibian and 18 reptile species. Of the 413 bird species documented to occur in the state, 268 breed here, and 145 stop here during seasonal migrations or are occasional visitors to Montana.
- ⌘ The state animal is the grizzly bear; the state bird is the meadowlark.
- ⌘ The online field guide to Montana's wildlife species can be found on the FWP web site at fwp.mt.gov on the home page under Online Guides and Planners.
- ⌘ The list of wildlife species "of concern" in Montana can be found at fwp.mt.gov under Wild Things. It includes:
 - 7 amphibians
 - 61 birds
 - 19 fish
 - 27 mammals

Here Are Some Common General Categories of Wildlife:

Game Animals (12 species)

- ⌘ Game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, moose, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, black bear, woodland caribou, grizzly bear and wild bison. *There are currently no open hunting seasons for woodland caribou or grizzly bear.*

Upland Game Birds (10 species)

- ⌘ Upland game birds include blue grouse, spruce (Franklin's) grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, wild turkey and ptarmigan. *There currently is no open hunting season for ptarmigan.*

Migratory Game Birds (40 species)

- ⌘ Migratory game birds include ducks, geese, brant, swans, sandhill crane, coots, common (Wilson's) snipe, tundra swan, and mourning doves.

Fur-bearing Animals (10 species)

- ⌘ Fur-bearing animals include marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, beaver, bobcat, wolverine, northern swift fox and lynx. *There are currently no open trapping seasons for lynx or swift fox.*

Predatory Animals (4 species)

- ⌘ Predatory animals include coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunk).
- ⌘ Residents are not required to have a license to trap or hunt predatory species.

Nongame Wildlife (678 species)

- ⌘ Nongame wildlife according to state law are: "Any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state."
- ⌘ The vast majority of Montana's wildlife species (86.67 percent) are in this category: 56 fish species, 96 mammals, 413 bird, 13 amphibian, 18 reptile, 124 mollusk and 22 crustacean species.

- ⌘ Nongame species that are sometimes hunted and that may be pursued without a hunting license include tree squirrels and rabbits.
- ⌘ Nongame species sometimes trapped due to the commercial value of their fur, and that can be trapped by Montana residents without a trapping license, include: badger, raccoon and red fox. Nonresidents must have a trapping license to trap these species, but not to hunt them.
- ⌘ Lists of all of the wildlife species that occur in Montana can be viewed or downloaded from the Montana Natural Heritage Program website (<http://nhp.mtnr.org>)
- ⌘ Information about the Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy and projects supported with State Wildlife Grant funds can be found at fwp.mt.gov on the Wild Things page under Conservation in Action. Sixty fish and wildlife species are currently assessed by FWP as being in the greatest need of conservation, based on declining populations or their presence on the federal threatened and endangered species lists.
- ⌘ The Montana Bird Distribution Database (MBD) can also be accessed on the Montana Natural Heritage Program website noted above.
- ⌘ A field checklist of Montana birds can be viewed and downloaded at fwp.mt.gov by clicking on Wild Things and scrolling to the bottom of the page to the Field Checklist of Montana Birds.
- ⌘ Estimated wildlife populations in Montana include:

• Moose	4,800
• Sheep	5,300
• Black Bear	15,500
• Antelope	220,500
• Mountain Lion	1,800
• Elk	138,496
• Mule Deer	327,931
• Whitetail Deer	237,496
- ⌘ The Rocky Mountain gray wolf met recovery goals in 2002. There is no longer an active wolf "recovery" program in Montana. FWP is responsible for managing wolves in the state. In January 2007 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed de-listing the wolf in Montana. A final decision is pending.

Habitat Conservation

- ⌘ Montana's wildlife management program emphasizes conservation of the habitats that support Montana's fish and wildlife populations.
- ⌘ Montana's Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy looks at species on a broad scale, showing how all species are connected when tied to specific habitats, and how conserving the habitat of one species can benefit many species.

Habitat Montana

- ⌘ The goal is to preserve and restore important habitat for fish and wildlife. FWP conserves habitat on private land using the purchase of conservation easements as one tool. In 2005, the legislature made the program permanent. Each year the program generates \$2.8 million for land easements, leases or acquisitions. More than 270,000 acres have been protected to date.

Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program

- ⌘ There are more than 400,000 acres enrolled in this program. The goal is to increase upland game bird habitat and hunting access. Landowners can benefit from a cost-sharing program, while improving their land and making it more inviting for Montana's upland game birds. Projects should comprise at least 160 contiguous acres. For more information, call the nearest FWP office, or search for the Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program on the FWP home page at fwp.mt.gov and use the on-line application form.

Montana Wetlands Legacy Program

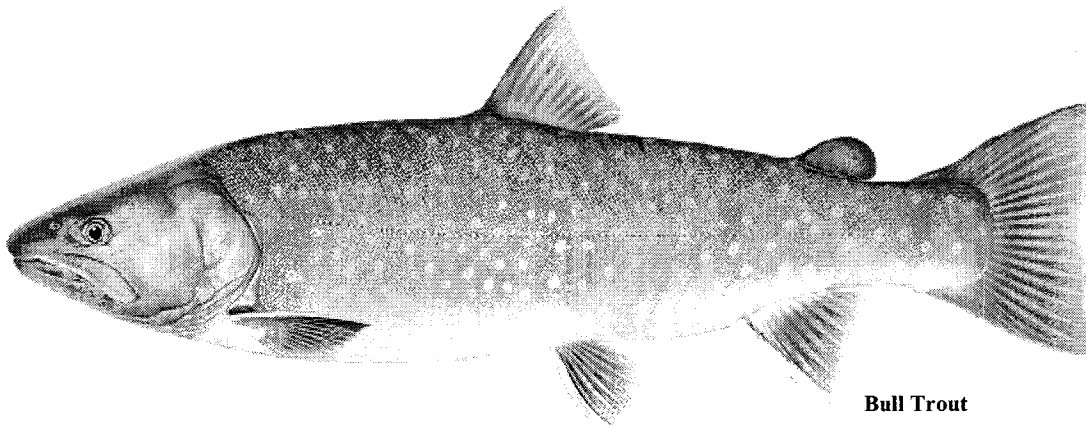
- ⌘ The goal is to restore, enhance, and protect wetlands. Through the Wetlands Legacy Partnership, FWP works to bring other partners together to fund projects while helping to link landowners who own wetlands and riparian areas with the experts who know how to conserve them. For information, contact the FWP Montana Wetlands Legacy Coordinator at 406-994-7889.

Living with Wildlife

- ☞ *Living With Wildlife* brochures with suggestions for preventing or solving conflicts between humans and wildlife in residential settings may be obtained at FWP offices or downloaded from FWP's website at fwp.mt.gov under Wild Things.

Wildlife-Related Recreation

- ☞ An estimated 510,000 nonresidents and 389,000 residents participated in wildlife viewing in Montana, according to the preliminary findings from the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife, and Associated Recreation. Nonresidents were defined in the survey as those who traveled more than one mile from home to engage in the activity, as compared to those who participated near and around their homes.
- ☞ According to national sources, trip-related expenditures for wildlife viewing activities in Montana were about \$365 million in 2006.
- ☞ Wildlife is integral to Montana traditions and lifestyles. In 2006, 19 percent of Montanans age 16 and older hunted, 24 percent fished and more than 50 percent of residents participated in wildlife-watching activities, including observing or photographing wildlife and viewing wildlife at backyard feeders.
- ☞ In Montana, wildlife watchers outnumber anglers by nearly 100,000 people and wildlife watchers outnumber hunters by nearly 200,000. In addition, 510,000 people or half of Montana's population reported taking a trip away from home primarily to observe wildlife.
- ☞ Nationwide, the research showed that 18 percent of U.S. residents hunted or fished and 31 percent engaged in wildlife watching.



Bull Trout

Endangered, Threatened and Candidate Species In Montana Under the Federal Endangered Species Act

- ☞ Endangered Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- ☞ Threatened Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- ☞ Candidate Sufficient information on the biological status and threats exist to list as threatened or endangered.
- ☞ Non-essential Experimental Population (XN) A population of a listed species reintroduced into a specific area that receives more flexible management under the Act.
- ☞ Critical Habitat (CH) Specific areas (i) within the geographic area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to conserve the species and (II) that may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by the species at the time it is listed upon determination that such areas are essential to conserve the species.

- ⌘ The following animals are federally listed under the Endangered Species Act of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species in Montana.

Endangered - black-footed ferret (XN), whooping crane, least tern, pallid sturgeon, white sturgeon (Kootenai River population);

Threatened - gray wolf (XN) except where delisted, grizzly bear except where de-listed, piping plover (and CH in certain counties), bull trout (Columbia River basin and St. Mary-Belly River populations and proposed CH in certain counties), Canada lynx ;

Candidates for listing as threatened or endangered -- warm springs beetle, yellow-billed cuckoo (western population);

Proposed Critical Habitat -- bull trout streams, lakes and reservoirs in the St. Mary-Belly river basin.

- ⌘ March 29, 2007 the Yellowstone population of grizzly bears was removed from the threatened and endangered list and declared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a recovered population.
- ⌘ July 9, 2007 the bald eagle was de-listed in the lower 48 states and declared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be a recovered population.
- ⌘ More information about these species can be found at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's web site under Threatened and Endangered Species --Montana.

HUNTING INFORMATION

Licensing

- ⌘ In 2006, FWP's automated licensing system, or ALS, issued a total of about 1.74 million hunting and fishing licenses, including 932,102 licenses to residents and 422,699 to nonresidents.
- ⌘ Resident and nonresident youths may purchase or apply for a license if they will be 12 years old before or during the season for which they are applying.
- ⌘ Those born after January 1, 1985, are required to show proof of completing a Montana hunter safety and education course or an approved hunter safety course from any other state or province prior to applying for or purchasing a hunting license, whether the hunting license is for the rifle or archery season.
- ⌘ To hunt waterfowl, a federal duck stamp and a Montana Migratory Bird License is required at age 16.
- ⌘ You do not need a federal duck stamp to hunt mourning doves, common (Wilson) snipe or sandhill cranes (a crane permit is required, see current waterfowl regulations) in Montana, but you do need a Montana Migratory Bird License.
- ⌘ An individual becomes eligible for resident fishing, hunting and trapping licenses after six months legal residence in Montana. Individuals may claim only one state of residence. They also must claim all income as Montana taxable income.

Licensing Calendar

- ⌘ January 1 - Nonresident combination applications available.
- ⌘ March 15 - Application deadline for nonresident combination licenses.
- ⌘ Early April - Big Game Regulations available in print and at fwp.mt.gov.
- ⌘ May 1 - Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.
- ⌘ June 2 - Application deadline for elk, antelope and deer special drawings.

Results Calendar

- ⌘ Check the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov.
- ⌘ Mid-April - Results of nonresident combination drawings mailed and posted.
- ⌘ Third week of June - Results of moose, sheep and goat drawings.
- ⌘ Early August - Results of deer, elk and antelope drawings.

Game Animals

- ⌘ Big game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, Shiras moose, black bear, and mountain lion.
- ⌘ Upland game birds include sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, spruce (or Franklin's) grouse, ring-necked pheasants and Merriam's turkeys. (Willow ptarmigan also occur in some parts of Montana, but they cannot be legally hunted.)
- ⌘ The Montana waterfowl license allows resident and nonresident hunters to take ducks, geese, swans, doves, cranes, coot and common snipe.
- ⌘ Furbearing animals include: beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, wolverines, bobcat, lynx, and swift fox. Nonresidents cannot take furbearers in Montana. A trapper's license is required for residents to take furbearers. Harvest seasons are closed for lynx and swift fox.
- ⌘ Predatory animals are legally defined as coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunks). Nonresidents must have a license to trap predators, but not to hunt them. Residents are not required to have a license to trap or hunt predatory species.

Hunting Basics

- ⌘ Hunters must have landowner permission (verbal or written) to hunt on private property in Montana.
- ⌘ All hunters, whether successful or not, must stop at established game checking stations both on their way to and back from hunting areas.
- ⌘ Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist visible at all times when hunting big game during the firearms season. Archers must wear hunter orange if a firearms season for the species pursued is open in the area in which they are hunting.

Who Hunts in Montana

- ⌘ National research in 2006 shows 75 percent of Montana's hunters are residents 16 years and older. (Preliminary findings of 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation)
- ⌘ Montana has the highest level of resident participation in hunting in the nation, with 19 percent participation of all Montanans 16 years of age and older.
- ⌘ In total, 188,299 residents and 43,637 nonresidents held Montana hunting licenses in 2006.

Hunter Education

- ⌘ Annually, about 1,200 volunteer Hunter Education instructors throughout the state donate 30,000 hours teaching 350 classes in order to certify close to 6,500 individuals in hunter education. Anyone born after January 1, 1985 is required to complete the hunter education course before purchasing a hunting license. In the past 15 years alone, close to 100,000 people have been certified. Hunter education became mandatory in 1957.
- ⌘ Approximately 500 volunteer instructors have certified 30,000 students in bow hunter education since the program began in 1991. About 2,800 students complete the training each year. Hunters wanting to purchase a bow and arrow license in Montana must, regardless of age, show proof of having successfully completed a bow hunter education course or show a previous year's archery license from any state or province.
- ⌘ More than 28,000 individuals purchase bow and arrow licenses annually. One dollar from each license is devoted to support the bow hunter education effort across the state. Instructors are not compensated for any of their time.

Alternative Livestock (Game Farms)

As of July 2007, there were 52 licensed alternative livestock facilities in Montana.

- ❑ FWP issues licenses to alternative livestock facilities, game bird farms, fur farms, zoos, roadside and wild animal menageries, shooting preserves and other private use of game birds, commercial and private fishponds, taxidermists, falconry, and raptor propagators in Montana. Since the passage of Initiative 143 in November of 2000, the department has not issued any new alternative livestock licenses. Most commercial licenses are renewed on an annual basis following payment of a renewal fee and submission of required information and reports.
- ❑ Chronic wasting disease, a fatal brain disease of deer and elk, appeared for the first time in Montana in captive elk at an alternative livestock operation near Philipsburg in 1999. FWP has tested more than 10,600 wild deer and elk for CWD since 1996. In addition, another 4,500 captive deer and elk from Montana's alternative livestock facilities have been tested for CWD since 1999. All of those samples have tested negative for CWD. FWP continues year round testing of all animals that appear sick or emaciated.
- ❑ Exotic species are classified into three categories in Montana. Exotic species not currently classified are prohibited from being imported into the state until a committee is able to determine how that species should be classified and what requirements, if any, must be met. For details, see the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov and enter as search words: Exotic Species.

Landowner/Wildlife Resource Assistance

- ⌘ The game damage assistance program expended \$367,572 in response to 248 problem wildlife complaints in 2006. Over the past 12 years the average total expenditure is \$389,915 in response to 730 complaints.
- ⌘ The Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program reimburses landowners for injury to or loss of livestock, which is directly attributed to allowing public hunting on their property. The average payment is around \$1,000.

Land Ownership and Wildlife

- ⌘ Montana is the fourth largest of the 50 states, with a total area of almost 93 million acres. Private and reservation lands comprise approximately 65 percent of the state. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management together administer nearly 25 million acres, or 27 percent of the state. State land accounts for almost 5.5 million acres, or 6 percent of the state. Of this, FWP manages .003 percent or nearly 272,070 acres.
- ⌘ FWP estimates that about 28 percent of the deer harvest was on public land and about 69 percent of the harvest was on private land.
- ⌘ FWP estimates that about 17 percent of the antelope harvest occurred on public land and about 81 percent on private land.
- ⌘ About 61 percent of the elk harvest occurred on public land and about 36 percent on private land, including block management program lands, according to the 2005 harvest survey.

Lands and Access

- ⌘ In 2007, hunters enjoyed hunting on nearly 8 million acres of land provided through the Block Management Program and participating landowners.
- ⌘ FWP administers a series of 76 wildlife management and wildlife habitat protection areas. The largest is Mt. Haggin at 58,188 acres.
- ⌘ FWP manages 58 conservation easements totaling over 379,332 acres.

Economics of Hunting

- ⌘ Montana hunters, residents and nonresidents combined, spend about \$256 million annually on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees, and other purchases, excluding license fees.
- ⌘ Montana elk hunters spent an estimated \$98.5 million in 2006 on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other purchases, excluding license fees.
- ⌘ Deer hunters spent an estimated \$74.8 million, black bear hunters spent \$3.4 million, and antelope hunters spent \$7.5 million in 2006.
- ⌘ For every dollar spent by the FWP Wildlife Program, \$14.35 is spent by hunters and wildlife-related recreationists benefiting local communities and the state's economy.
- ⌘ The SuperTag lottery grossed \$640,660 in the past two years, and added chances on three new hunts—bison, lion and antelope, to the chances already available on a deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep and goat hunt. In 2007, more than 16,300 elk SuperTag chances were purchased and 21,200 chances were purchased to hunt bighorn sheep. Residents purchased a total of 14,974 chances, and nonresidents purchased 10,533 chances.

Harvest Facts

- ⌘ In license year 2006, 38 percent of mule deer bucks harvested had antlers with less than four points on both sides, and 62 percent had antlers with four or more points on at least one side.
- ⌘ In license year 2006, 28 percent of white-tailed deer bucks harvested had antlers with less than four points on both sides, and 72 percent had antlers with four or more points on at least one side.
- ⌘ In license year 2006, 56 percent of bull elk harvested had antlers with less than six points on both sides, and 44 percent had antlers with six or more points on at least one side.

TABLE 5. – HARVEST ESTIMATES FOR GAME SPECIES IN MONTANA

Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates

2006 Deer

Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bucks	Harvest Does	Harvest Fawns
153,770	1,088,328	136,054	78,307	55,671	1,404

(48% Mule Deer)

2006 Elk

Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bulls	Harvest Cows	Harvest Calves
103,867	811,831	26,118	13,174	11,278	1,482

2006 Pronghorn Antelope

Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bucks	Harvest Does	Harvest Fawns
32,282	104,034	31,996	17,239	13,225	1,011

2006 Moose

Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bulls	Harvest Cows	Harvest Calves
594	5,765	502	372	116	11

2006 Ewe Sheep

Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*
143	2,388	128

2006 Turkey Sample Summary

Season	Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*
Spring	5,685	20,895	3,009
Fall	4,739	14,351	2,842
(Combined)	9,679	35,246	5,851

2006 Upland Game Birds

Species	Number of Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest	Total Daily Bag Limits
Pheasant	26,400	140,378	155,017	27,169
Hungarian (Gray) Partridge	8,132	50,183	43,626	1,663
Chukar Partridge	161	504	449	4
Shape-Tailed Grouse	9,823	56,584	49,439	5,143
Sage Grouse	1,891	9,349	4,927	565
Ruff Grouse	7,891	50,915	29,148	2,783
Blue Grouse	7,128	45,287	20,268	2,389
Spruce Grouse	2,29	16,263	4,175	356

* Includes harvest of animals for which age and sex were unknown at the time of interview.

TABLE 6. – MONTANA ALL TIME RECORDS LIST

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks considered that a listing of Montana big game records would be of interest. To establish these records, a cut-off point was necessary and for the most part the 1963 Boone and Crockett minimum scores were adopted as the minimum required for Montana trophy records. The top scores are listed below.

Species	MT Minimum Scores		MT Top Scores	
	B&C	P&Y	B&C	P&Y
American Elk Non-Typical	370	320	429 1/8	409 0/8
American Elk Typical	360	260	419 4/8	409 2/8
Bighorn Sheep	175	135	204 7/8	199 0/8
Bison	110		135 0/8	122 2/8
Black Bear	19	17	21 08/16	21 00/16
Grizzly Bear	23		25 09/16	
Mountain Lion	14 08/16	13	15 12/16	15 07/16
Mule Deer Non-Typical	215	165	275 7/8	274 1/8
Mule Deer Typical	180	140	207 7/8	185 6/8
Mule Deer Typical - Velvet		140		183 2/8
Pronghorn	80	65	92 6/8	84 2/8
Rocky Mountain Goat	47	38	54 0/8	49 6/8
Whitetail Deer Non-Typical	185	150	252 1/8	210 7/8
Whitetail Deer Typical	160	120	199 3/8	182 0/8
Whitetail Deer Typical Velvet		120		158 3/8
Wyoming (Shiras) Moose	140	120	199 6/8	169 2/8

Boone & Crockett (**B&C**)
Pope & Young (**P&Y**)

TABLE 7. – SPECIAL DRAWING STATISTICS 1995 -2007

SPECIES	APPLICATIONS												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Antelope	50,469	47,874	44,171	43,353	43,908	45,101	47,522	27,890	53,574	52,113	51,132	48,954	23,209
Deer B	34,724	37,553	29,483	20,686	17,901	16,945	23,790	71,364	31,505	29,146	29,641	26,777	22,325
Elk Permit	75,265	74,570	69,890	70,591	69,102	68,494	70,643	71,364	73,724	62,260	59,121	55,260	12,416
Deer Permit	7,964	8,269	5,026	5,998	7,732	11,289	12,656	14026	15,443	16,043	17,850	18,764	49,755
Moose	17,448	17,630	17,201	16,499	18,330	17,770	20,357	21,893	22,745	22,624	23,461	22,994	52,560
Sheep	11,723	12,198	12,128	12,144	12,754	12,384	14,919	16,747	17,845	18,406	19,899	20,692	24,801
Goat	6,334	6,375	6,349	6,540	7,086	7,158	8,761	9,439	10,312	10,503	11,381	11,821	56,441
TOTAL	203,927	204,469	184,248	175,811	176,813	179,141	198,648	209,946	196798	211095	212,485	205,262	241,507
SUCCESSFUL													
SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Antelope	37,780	32,097	29,088	28,966	30,777	32,015	34,960	36,750	38,782	38,496	37,730	38,447	616
Deer B	27,544	23,212	16,747	13,194	12,061	13,330	18,880	22,214	23,136	24,296	24,488	23,927	547
Elk Permit	37,931	40,561	38,472	36,194	38,767	39,629	40,499	40,593	40,647	25,708	24,510	21,020	291
Deer Permit	1,975	1,575	1,299	1,691	3,526	7,237	8,018	8,778	9451	9888	10,042	9,996	38,701
Moose	769	743	714	676	636	625	644	615	660	648	587	617	29,398
Sheep	543	555	597	480	446	437	300	331	325	391	266	337	11,756
Goat	293	285	277	279	289	307	320	322	319	333	319	298	20,569
TOTAL	106,835	99,028	87,194	81,480	86,502	93,580	103,621	109,639	113320	99260	97,942	94,642	101,878
% SUCCESS IN DRAWING													
SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Antelope	75%	67%	66%	67%	70%	71%	74%	76%	72%	73%	74%	79%	2.65%
Deer B	79%	62%	57%	64%	67%	79%	79%	80%	74%	83%	83%	89%	2.45%
Elk Permit	50%	54%	55%	51%	56%	58%	57%	57%	55%	42%	41%	38%	2.34%
Deer Permit	25%	19%	26%	28%	46%	64%	63%	63%	61%	60%	56%	53%	77.78%
Moose	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	55.93%
Sheep*	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	47.40%
Goat	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	36.44%
TOTAL	52%	48%	47%	46%	49%	52%	52%	52%	60%	50%	46%	46%	42.18%

*includes ewe permits

TABLE 8. – NONRESIDENT COMBINATION LICENSE STATISTICS 1996-2007
(After HB-195 and License Structure changes)

Number of Applicants

Type	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Quota or Target											

Big Game Combination:

BG General	11,500	14,865	14,031	15,518	15,918	15,411	15,312	13,116	14,897	16,121	17,731	18,856
Elk General			1,157	1,424	1,236	1,496	2,066	1,448	1,648	1,623	1,675	1,613
BG Pref		5,750	5,315	5,538	7,040	8,082	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elk Pref			220	309	493	485	0	0	0	0	0	0
*BG Outfitter	5,500	5,213	4,798	4,875	5,588	4,971	4,382	4,164	4,663	5,318	5,943	5,473
*Elk Outfitter			533	580	621	748	654	649	658	655	646	591

Deer Combination:

General	2,300	8,314	8,166	8,585	9,759	10,464	9,697	9,086	10,665	11,376	11,924	12,074
Outfitter	2,300	3,114	1,994	2,143	2,304	2,183	2,150	2,027	2,298	2,443	2,511	2,733
Landowner	2,000	2,940	2,776	2,671	2,810	2,937	2,721	2,552	3,012	2,784	2,909	2,778
TOTALS:	23,600	40,196	38,990	41,643	45,769	46,777	36,982	33,042	37,841	40,320	43,339	44,118

Licenses issued

Type	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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Big Game Combination:

BG General	5,750	5,525	5,172	5,675	2,652	10,188	10,430	10,358	10,482	10,519	10,623
Elk General		440	481	292	281	1,312	1,070	1,142	1,018	981	877
BG Pref	5,750	5,315	5,538	7,040	8,082	0	0	0	0	0	
Elk Pref		220	309	493	485	0	0	0	0	0	
*BG Outfitter	5,213	4,798	4,875	5,588	4,971	4,359	4,164	4,663	5,318	5,943	5,473
*Elk Outfitter		533	580	621	748	652	649	658	655	646	591

Deer Combination:

General	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Outfitter	3,114	1,994	2,143	2,304	2,183	2,148	2,027	2,300	2,443	2,511	2,733
Landowner	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

* Numbers as of deadline
NRESSTATpost96
rev 4/17/2007

Wildlife Historical Perspective

- 1869** First laws protecting game birds were responsible for closing quail and partridge seasons for three years.
- 1870** First grouse hunting season set; bag limit established at 100 prairie chickens.
- 1872** First closed season on buffalo, moose, elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, antelope and hares. Season closes February 1 to August 15 each year.
Yellowstone National Park established.
- 1874** Passenger pigeon extinct.
- 1876** First closed seasons on furbearing animals and on waterfowl.
- 1877** Act makes it unlawful to kill game animals for hides alone; hunters must use or sell meat.
Unlawful to hunt or chase game animals with dogs.
Law prohibits the sale of game birds for market purposes.
- 1879** Bounty on mountain lion established.
- 1883** Act prohibits the destruction of game bird and waterfowl nests and taking of eggs from nests.
Hunting prohibited in Yellowstone National Park.
- 1889** Montana statehood.
Montana hires first game wardens.
- 1893** First year-around closed season on moose and elk.
- 1892** Malnutrition and starvation contribute to problems associated with loss of winter range for northern Yellowstone elk herd.
- 1895** First Fish and Game Board authorized by legislature.
Big Game Season - September 1 – January 1, set by legislature. Limits:
Eight deer, eight bighorn
sheep, eight mountain goats, eight antelope, two moose, three elk.
- 1897** First daily bag limit on game birds: 20 grouse or prairie chickens per day.
- 1901** W.F. Scott, first State Fish and Game Warden (Director) appointed by Governor.
Bobwhite introduced - Kalispell, Flathead County.
First license required (nonresidents only) to take game animals and game birds. Nonresidents required to purchase hunting license of \$25 - game animal, \$15 - game birds.
- 1903** Guides license required.
- 1905** First resident hunting and fishing license required at cost of \$1 per family.
Ring-necked pheasant introduced to Bitterroot Valley.
- 1909** First daily bag limit on wild ducks at 20 per day.
- 1910** First elk transplanted in Montana to Fleecer Mountain, Silver Bow County, from Yellowstone National Park.
- 1911** First game preserves, Snow Creek Game Preserve, Dawson County, created by legislature primarily for antelope but also for deer and game birds. Pryor Mountain Game Preserve also created.

- antelope but also for deer and game birds. Pryor Mountain Game Preserve also created.
- 59,291 hunting and fishing licenses are sold in Montana.
- 1913** Montana Fish and Game Commission organized.
- Sun River Game Preserve created by legislature.
- 1915** Season closed on bighorn sheep and remained closed until 1953.
- 1916** Migratory Bird Treaty Between Great Britain (Canada) and the United States ratified providing federal authority to manage migratory game birds and protecting many nongame bird species.
- 1919** Restrictions on the use of automobiles to help hunters kill game are established.
- Some 14,000 Yellowstone National Park elk die of starvation.
- 1921** Legislature established modern system on five Fish and Game Commissioners to be appointed by Governor. The commissioners are granted the power to allot Fish and Game Districts and to close or open seasons under certain conditions.
- Use of dogs for bear hunting was prohibited.
- 1923** Grizzly bear protection follows its classification as a game animal.
- The black bear designated as a game animal.
- 1922** Hungarian partridge purchased in Europe. A total of 6,000 are released throughout Montana in 1926.
- 1925** Montana's total antelope population is estimated at 3,000.
- 1926** First land acquired for game management purposes: 27 acres at Red Rock Lakes, Beaverhead County.
- 1928** First ring-necked pheasant season.
- 1929** First Hungarian partridge season.
- First game farm at Warm Springs.
- 1931** First big game resident license to take deer and elk \$1.
- 1934** First federal duck hunting stamps go on sale.
- 1935** 46 State game preserves in Montana (the maximum number of preserves in effect at one time).
- 1936** Statewide buck law declared - 29,699 resident big game licenses sold at \$1 each.
- First winter deer ranges leased in Sanders, Missoula and Powell counties.
- C.M. Russell Game Range (Fort Peck Game Range) created by Congress (97,000 acres).
- 1939** State versus Rathbone case which established important precedent to game damage problems.
- First degree in wildlife technology was granted at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- 1940** First acquisition of the Judith River Game Range for elk winter range, Judith Basin County.
- First state big game manager position created.
- 1941** The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman Robertson or P-R) program began.
- First wildlife biologist hired.
- Fish and Game Commission given regulatory power over opening and closing of seasons, setting of bag limits, and creating game preserves.
- Commission establishes a program to obtain scientific data as a basis for wildlife management.

- First mountain goats transplanted in Montana from Deep Creek, Teton County to Crazy Mountains, Sweetgrass County.
- 1942** First bighorn sheep transplanted from Sun River, Teton County to the Gates of Mountains, Lewis and Clark County.
- Surveys estimate 14,000 antelope in eastern and central Montana.
- 1943** First mule deer transplanted from National Bison Range, Lake County, to Glendive badlands, Dawson County.
- Antelope hunting renewed in Montana on annual basis (750 permits).
- 1945** First white-tailed deer transplanted from Bowser Lake, Flathead County, to East Rosebud, Stillwater and Carbon County.
- Moose seasons resume in portions of Park, Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead Counties after a 50-year moratorium.
- 1947** Sun River Game Range in Lewis and Clark County acquired.
- A prohibition is placed on killing bear cubs and females with cubs.
- 1948** Blackfoot-Clearwater Game Range in Missoula and Powell counties acquired.
- A prohibition is placed on the use of bait to harvest bears.
- Wildlife management curriculum begins at Montana State College, Bozeman, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Department.
- 1950** First statewide mountain goat and bighorn sheep studies completed.
- The Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit founded at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- 1951** Gallatin Game Range acquired to provide elk winter range.
- 1952** First department studies on the effects of insecticides on bird life completed in eastern Montana.
- 1953** Limited permit system established for bighorn sheep hunting.
- Mountain goat hunting changes to limited permit system.
- Freezout Lake waterfowl hunting area acquired in Teton County.
- First special bow and arrow licenses established.
- 1954** First turkey plant in Judith Mountains, Fergus County, with 13 birds from Colorado.
- 1956** First statewide deer archery season.
- 1957** Deer and elk hunting units established.
- The Wildlife Laboratory, Montana Fish and Game Department, started operations at Montana State University.
- 1958** First statewide either-sex deer seasons.
- 1959** First special turkey license issued.
- Antelope, moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat special season units are organized into administrative districts.
- 1960** Bitterroot and Madison-Wall Creek elk winter ranges acquired in Ravalli and Madison counties.
- 1961** Montana, west of the Continental Divide placed in the Pacific Flyway.

- 1962** Cooperative Gallatin Elk Management Plan initiated with Fish and Game Department, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Park Service.
- Fleecer Mountain Game Range acquired primarily for elk winter range in Silver Bow County.
- Bounty on mountain lion discontinued.
- 1963** Studies begin to determine the affect on mountain grouse of DDT spraying to control spruce budworm on the Bitterroot National Forest. Nearly three million acres sprayed in Montana since 1953.
- Statewide mountain goat harvest over 500, compared to just 30 in 1941.
- 1964** Tenth consecutive year that statewide deer harvest exceeded 100,000, and ninth consecutive year that hunter success exceeded 90 percent.
- Big game license form changes enabling hunters to purchase deer tags and/or elk tags separately.
- 1965** Pacific Flyway boundary moved eastward from Continental Divide.
- 1967** A new sportsman's license and a youth license established.
- First grizzly bear license and grizzly bear trophy license issued.
- Tenth year of turkey hunting in Montana - nearly 5,000 harvested since first 18 were planted in 1955.
- 1968** Canyon Ferry Game Management area project for waterfowl habitat development and public hunting was initiated.
- Statewide elk harvest estimated at 16,000 (equaling the previous peak harvest in 1955).
- 1969** Conservation License created.
- Twelfth consecutive year that statewide moose harvests have exceeded 400 (with hunter success usually between 70-80 percent).
- Investigations of mercury contamination of game birds frequenting grain-growing areas were initiated.
- Deer hunter success 80 percent (success exceeded 80 percent in 13 of past 15 years and is double that before 1952).
- 1970** Studies to determine the effects of logging on elk ecology were begun in cooperation with the U.S.F.S. and U of M School of Forestry.
- The first swan season (500 permits) at the Freezout Lake area.
- The Beartooth Game Range, providing key elk winter range and other wildlife habitat, acquired.
- Mountain lion classified as a game animal.
- 1971** Montana Environmental Policy Act, the first comprehensive environmental bill, is passed by the Legislature.
- 1972** New State Constitution declares that Montana's legislature "shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources."
- First sandhill crane season established in Phillips County.
- 1973** The Endangered Species Act of 1973 is passed by Congress.
- 1974** Legislature protects the Yellowstone River by placing a moratorium on granting major new fish water rights.
- 1975** Grizzly bear classified as an threatened species in the lower 48 states.

- 1977** Grizzly bear studies begin along Rocky Mountain East Front to determine impacts of oil and gas exploration, human disturbance and to help develop guidelines for management.
- 1978** Board of Natural Resources and Conservation grants a major instream water allocation for fish and wildlife and other purposes in the Yellowstone River Basin.
- 1981** Endrin crisis strikes Montana. Warnings on potential contamination of game birds and waterfowl keep hunters at home.
- 1983** Whistling swan season established in Montana's portion of Central Flyway.
- 1985** Legislature establishes wild buffalo as a game animal.
Bighorn sheep license auction created.
- 1986** Block Management Program established.
First Montana Waterfowl Stamp goes on sale.
- 1987** Legislature passes House Bill 526, landmark legislation, which provides a source of funds for habitat protection.
Legislature passes a bill requiring bow hunter education for youngsters 12-17 years of age.
Pheasant Habitat Enhancement Program established.
Moose license auction created.
- 1988** Montana's elk harvest exceeds 25,000. Post-season elk population is estimated at 88,000.
Robb Creek Wildlife Management Area is established to help support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1989** After the drought and fires of 1988 and a bitter cold winter, Gov. Stan Stephens, the Montana Congressional delegation and the recently established Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation help FWP acquire more elk winter range in southwestern Montana to support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1991** Montana Fish and Game Commission name changed to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission.
Legislature eliminates license to hunt bison, although bison still remain game animals in Montana.
Mountain lions now occur in 47 of 56 Montana counties.
Fifty permits are issued for a spring grizzly bear hunting season along the Rocky Mountain East Front. Hunters take three male bears before the season is halted by a federal judge.
Legislature establishes the third week in September as "Hunting Heritage Week."
- 1991** Legislature passes a bill making it illegal to attempt to kill or shoot at simulated wildlife (decoys).
Legislature passes a bill authorizing FWP and Department of Livestock to revise and update rules regulating the operation of game farms in Montana.
FWP "Habitat Montana" program created.
- 1992** Gov. Stan Stephens creates the Montana Landowner-Sportsman Council to maintain and improve favorable relations and communications between Montana's landowners and sportsmen and -women. Gov. Stephens, Montana hosts the first-in-the-nation Governor's Symposium on North America's Hunting Heritage.
Licenses are now required to hunt on state school trust lands.
FWP develops a Statewide Elk Management Plan.
- 1993** Legislature passes House Joint Resolution 24, calling for a Private Lands/Public Wildlife Advisory Council and Governor Racicot creates the council in May.

- Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat is moved to May 1.
- 1994** FWP publishes a final EIS on the future management of black bears in Montana.
- The presence of tuberculosis is confirmed in a wild mule deer shot in December 1993 in south-central Montana. Over 120 additional mammals are subsequently killed to test for the prevalence of the disease in the area.
- Endangered black-footed ferrets from a captive population in Wyoming are reintroduced to Montana at the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge south of Malta.
- FWP hosts its first "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshop.
- 1995** FWP Commission celebrates its 100th anniversary.
- Legislature passes House Bill 195 establishing a variable-priced license for nonresident clients of outfitters with the proceeds dedicated to improving public hunting access to private lands and the Block Management Program.
- FWP produces a final EIS to guide future management of mountain lions in the state.
- Endangered Rocky Mountain gray wolves from Canada are reintroduced to Yellowstone National park and central Idaho. FWP releases a draft wolf management plan.
- 1996** FWP becomes a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact with 8 other states, allowing suspension of hunting/fishing/trapping privileges to people convicted in any of the member states.
- Mule deer populations on the decline due to extremely dry summers in 1997 and 1996 and harsh winters. FWP Commission reduced licenses by 30,000.
- FWP launches internet web site.
- 1998** An Adaptive Harvest Management concept is implemented to manage deer and set regulations that reflect the dynamic nature of deer populations.
- The Environmental Impact Statement for FWP's Wildlife Program is completed.
- FWP commits to develop a new Automated Licensing System.
- 1999** Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) found in an elk in a game farm near Phillipsburg; herd was eliminated.
- Legislation passed creating a continuing hunter education program for adults and a mandatory course for convicted violators of fish and game laws.
- All hunting on private property now requires landowner permission by law.
- 2000** A 140,000-acre conservation easement between FWP and Plum Creek Timber Company was approved in the Thompson and Fisher river valleys in northwest Montana - the largest of its kind in Montana's history.
- A statewide FWP weed coordinator was hired.
- Fishing and upland game bird license prices were reduced about 50 percent for Montana youth ages 15-17.
- 2001** Remedial hunter education course established and required of those who lose their hunting privileges as a result of a hunting violation available on the FWP web page.
- 2002** The automated licensing system (ALS) goes into effect.
- FWP begins first phase of a process to develop and adopt a wolf management plan, required by the USFS prior to the future delisting of the wolf.
- The first director of the Montana Wildlife Rehabilitation and Education Center hired.
- 2003** About 4,000 first-time 12- to 17- year-old hunters received free youth sportsman's licenses.
- More than 8 million acres were enrolled in FWP's Block Management Program.

FWP launches its new Automated Licensing System.

- 2004** For the first time in 40 years, the antlerless elk season was extended for two weeks in some districts for hunters with unused general season elk licenses. Unlimited numbers of antelope special archery-only licenses were available in much of the state.

Hunters saw advertising for the first time in the deer, elk and antelope hunting regulations.

After nearly two years of public discussion, FWP adopted an updated elk management plan to guide future management of the species.

- 2005** FWP offered a chance at a second antlerless elk in some Montana elk management units, a first..

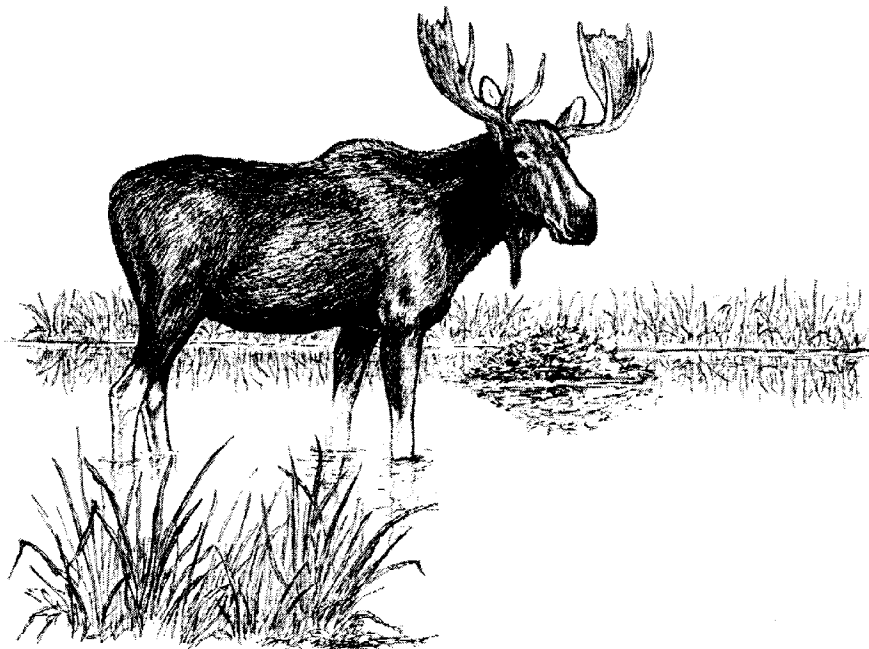
- 2005** A new offering on FWP's website is designed to help hunters and others in the outdoors learn about Montana's recovering wolf population and how to live with wolves.

- 2006** Nearly 6,200 hunters apply for Montana's 90-day bison hunting season.

- 2006** FWP approves the new SuperTag hunting license lottery offering \$5 chances to draw a license from some of the state's most popular big game species.

- 2007** Grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem and bald eagles are removed from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Threatened and Endangered Species list.

FWP Commission adopts rules to guide the commercial use of FWP managed lands including Wildlife Management Areas and Fishing Access Sites.



Moose

State Parks and Recreation Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Park Details

- ☞ Refer to the State Parks Brochure for detailed information about specific sites and features (updated winter 2006) or go to the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov under Parks and Recreation.
- ☞ Montana's parks system consists of 50 State Parks, 12 affiliated lands, and approximately 316 fishing access sites.
- ☞ Montana's largest State Park is Makoshika, with 11,531 acres; the smallest park is Parker Homestead State Park, consisting of one building. The most recent additions are Tower Rock State Park near Cascade, added spring 2004, and Brush Lake near Plentywood, added in December of 2004.
- ☞ The Parks Division has three programs: state parks, fishing access sites and the trails/recreation/community grant programs.

Visitation

- ☞ In 2006, the Montana State Parks system hosted an estimated 5.75 million visitors: 1.85 million state parks visitors and 3.9 million fishing access site visitors.
- ☞ The most highly visited park in 2006 was Giant Springs State Park near Great Falls with 263,000 visitors, surpassing Cooney State Park for the first time since 1995.
- ☞ Resident visitation to Montana State Parks increased from 73 percent in 2003 to 79 percent in 2006, in part due to the "Fee to Free" day-use program.

Fees

- ☞ Montana residents have free **daily entry** into all 50 Montana State Parks. Beginning in January 2004, an optional \$4 fee paid with a vehicle's registration provides free daily entry to vehicles licensed in Montana and the occupants.
- ☞ A \$25 Parks Passport permits nonresidents unlimited daytime use of all Montana State Parks. Camping fees still apply.
- ☞ Camping fees are \$7 for fishing license holders at those Fishing Access Sites where camping fees are charged, and \$12 per night for non-fishing license holders.
- ☞ At state parks that charge camping fees, the fees range from \$12-18. Camping fees at State Parks are reduced by \$2 from the listed in-season rates from Oct. 1-April 30. Reservations are not available at state park campgrounds.

Economics

- ☞ State Parks create an estimated 1,170 private sector jobs and \$23.4 million in direct income for residents of Montana. Park visitor expenditures in local communities adjacent to parks are estimated at \$116 million. (Dalbey-2002 *Economic Impact Survey of Visitors to Montana's State Parks and Fishing Access Sites* by Bureau of Business and Economic Research)

Trails

- ⌘ Montana has over 4,023 miles of groomed snowmobile trails.
- ⌘ A total of 46,707 off-highway vehicles (OHVs) were registered in Montana in 2007.
- ⌘ Snowmobiles operating on public land must be registered at the County Treasurer's office in the county where the owner resides, and the owner must display a decal.
- ⌘ Snowmobiles not registered in Montana are required to have a current nonresident permit before being ridden on public lands in Montana. Permits can be purchased from vendors, Fish, Wildlife & Parks offices, or online at fwp.mt.gov.
- ⌘ FWP administers over \$1 million in trail grants every year.

Boating

- ⌘ A total of 81,926 motorboats, personal watercraft and sailboats over 12 feet in length are registered in Montana and must obtain and display one permanent registration decal (valid for as long as the owner has the vessel) and two validation decals (valid for a 3-year period).
- ⌘ A total of 47,890 of these boats have the validation decal valid from 2005 to February 2008.
- ⌘ Since 1992, youngsters 13-14 years of age operating a motor boat (over 10 horsepower) or jet skis without an adult on board have had to first complete a boating safety course.
- ⌘ All watercraft must be equipped with a personal flotation device (PFD) for all riders (a seat cushion is not sufficient); children under 12 years of age must wear PFDs at all times when a boat under 26 feet is in motion. Anyone operating or riding on a jet ski must wear a PFD. Anyone water skiing or being towed must wear a PFD.
- ⌘ Operating a watercraft without a sufficient number of personal flotation devices aboard is the most common violation of Montana's water recreation laws.

Parks Historical Perspective

- 1929** State Land Board is authorized to set aside state lands for parks.
- 1936** Lewis and Clark Caverns is donated as Montana's first state park.
- 1939** First comprehensive legislation establishes a state Park System and a separate State Park Commission.
- 1947** State Parks receive their first legislative appropriation.
- 1953** Administration of state parks is transferred to the Highway Commission with a \$45,000 annual budget.
- 1955** First boating lifesaving equipment law passed. Wardens begin enforcement of boat safety laws.
- 1963** Fish and Game Department appropriation includes legislative intent to allocate funds for development of fishing and boating facilities in state parks.
- Motorboat fuel tax is separated from gas tax for state boat park creation, improvement, and maintenance (now 0.9 percent).
- 1964** Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is established to provide up to \$900 million annually for park development nationally.
- 1965** Administration of state parks and the LWCF program is transferred to the Fish and Game Commission.
- Montana Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee is established (eliminated by 1971 Executive Reorganization Act).
- 1975** Coal Tax park acquisition trust fund is established at 2.5 percent of Coal Severance Tax receipts.
- 1982** LWCF funding for state and local park development projects in Montana is reduced to \$0 from a maximum of \$3.4 million in 1979.
- 1986** All Coal Tax earnings earmarked for the parks trust are diverted to the General Fund until June 30, 1989; parks trust interest earnings are diverted solely to park maintenance.
- 1987** All General Fund support of the State Park System is eliminated.
- Net loss of \$1 million per year since 1985 from Coal Tax and General Fund for state park repairs and improvements.
- 1989** State Park System celebrates its Golden Anniversary.
- Entrance fees are initiated at state parks.
- 1990** State Park Futures Committee's report to the governor recommends an additional \$6.3 million per year over five years and 30 new full-time employees to upgrade the Park System.
- 1991** Floaters are charged fees on the Smith River for the first time.
- 1994** The 53rd Legislature passed a bill designating and establishing certain Montana State Parks as "primitive parks, and eliminating user fees for Montana residents who visit primitive parks.
- 1995** The Parks Division initiates a comprehensive plan for the Montana State Parks System, the "2020 Vision for Montana State Parks."
- The legislature approved funding to begin planning for the new visitor center at Ulm Pishkun, and a new animal shelter and nature center to be located at Spring Meadow Lake.
- 1996** Draft management plans for Lewis and Clark Caverns and Chief Plenty Coups were underway. In addition, final management plans for Wild Horse Island and the Smith River were completed. The new State Park System Plan was started.

- 1997** Visitation exceeds 1.4 million at Montana's State Parks.
- 1998** A comprehensive Blackfoot River Corridor Recreation Management Plan completed.
- Parks Division "2020 Vision Plan" completed.
- Commercial use fee/registration process initiated for FAS and other FWP lands (Alberton Gorge).
- 31 fishing access sites now on camping fee list, 108 fishing access sites considered "primitive" by Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM).
- Three tipis and one yurt are now available for renting at selected state parks to compliment the three cabins already available.
- 1999** The Ulm Pishkun Visitor Center was dedicated and a grand opening was held in early June.
- 2000** The FWP Commission determines that Native Americans do not have to pay daily entrance fees at four park sites located on reservation lands: Chief Plenty Coups, Big Arm, Finley Point and Yellow Bay.
- The Six Year Plan for Montana State Parks completed, as well as, the State Trails Plan and Trails Programmatic EIS.
- Management plans established for Bannack, Giant Springs, Lewis & Clark Caverns, Chief Plenty Coups, Frenchtown Pond and the Blackfoot River.
- 2001** The Parks Passport available online, the first FWP license to be sold on the Internet.
- Traveler's Rest, the historic Indian campsite that provided respite for the Lewis and Clark Expedition near Lolo, becomes Montana's newest State Park.
- 2002** The Montana State Park Futures Committee II established to follow-up on work begun by the first State Park Futures Committee in 1989.
- Seven local government entities across the state received nearly \$150,000 to fund boating improvement projects.
- 2003** A new law passed by the Montana legislature eliminated daily and annual state park entry fees for Montana residents beginning in 2004. Revenue to operate, maintain and improve state parks is raised by an optional \$4 added to vehicle registrations.
- Legislature passes a new law establishing a permanent decal boating registration system.
- 2004** Tower Rock State Park near Cascade became an official state park.
- River recreationists and communities participated in shaping new statewide rules to help manage recreation and reduce conflicts on Montana's busy and popular rivers.
- Brush Lake State Park near Plentywood became an official state park.
- 2005** Legislature passes a new permanent validation system for boats in Montana.
- 2007** Legislature appropriated \$10 million for new parks and Fishing Access Sites.
- Ulm Pishkun State Park's name was changed to First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park
- The first Heritage Coordinator was hired by the FWP Parks Division.

FWP And Noxious Weeds

FWP is responsible for noxious weed management on more than 600 sites totaling 362,987 acres of signing access sites, state parks and wildlife management and habitat protection areas. FWP also works with other agencies and private landowners to collectively control noxious weeds.

- ⌘ FWP spent more than \$345,400 on weed control and \$220,075 on education, outreach, grants, and other activities in 2006.
- ⌘ More than 30 FWP employees are licenses herbicide applicators.
- ⌘ Noxious weed management on FWP managed sites has involved more than 200 biological control insect releases.
- ⌘ FWP formed a Noxious Weed Management Advisory Committee to help develop the agency's Statewide Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan. The committee is comprised of FWP staff and non-agency stakeholders.
- ⌘ FWP offers a five percent incentive-payment boost to block management cooperators who agree to use the funds for weed management. Incentive payments totaled \$171,491 in 2006. In addition, Block Management payments are also available to cooperators for weed control.
- ⌘ FWP administered \$1.6 million in federal funds for recreational trails projects that require a weed management plan for each project area. For 2006, \$27,700 was used for weed control and inventory of weeds.
- ⌘ FWP implemented four Sikes Act Projects totaling \$12,850 focused on noxious-weed control and inventory from western Montana to the South Dakota border.

Enforcement

Handy Enforcement Statistics

Enforcement Facts

- ⌘ Fish, Wildlife & Parks currently has 99 sworn officers, 89 of which are assigned to field or patrol districts.
- ⌘ Montana encompasses 145,552 square miles of land and 1,551 square miles of water. As such, one field warden is employed for every 1,691 square miles of land and water in the state, an area nearly the size of the state of Delaware.
- ⌘ In 2006, 4,578 citations and complaints were written by Montana game wardens. Game wardens also issued 1,616 courtesy citations and gave 6,921 verbal warnings.
- ⌘ The division conducts regulation compliance and investigations in the following program areas: fisheries, wildlife, parks, boating and water safety, snowmobile operations and safety, off-highway vehicle operation and safety and commercial licensing and permits.
- ⌘ The division's Criminal Investigation Section conducts and coordinates long-term criminal investigations of major poaching rings and unlawful commercialization of Montana's wildlife resources. State and federal charges result, and some cases involve felonies.
- ⌘ Wardens typically have personal contact with over 150,000 hunters, anglers and other recreationists every year and more than 9,000 landowners.
- ⌘ On average, more than \$500,000 in fines is assessed for violations each year. Half of this amount is deposited in the General Fund, and half goes to the county where the violation occurred.
- ⌘ The first Montana Deputy Game Wardens were appointed in 1889. The agency was created in 1901 and eight state game wardens were hired.
- ⌘ Montana game wardens must have at least a Bachelor's degree in fish or wildlife management, parks or recreation management, criminal justice or a related field. Candidates for a game warden position must pass rigorous written and physical testing, and are subject to an in-depth background check and extensive psychological evaluation. Newly appointed wardens must then complete the Montana Law Enforcement Academy's 12-week resident training program and receive a Law Enforcement Basic Certificate. The next step is successful completion of the division's three-month Field Training and Evaluation Program. Even after qualifying for permanent status, wardens must periodically re-certify in critical law enforcement professional skills and evaluations for the rest of their career.

Violation Facts

- ⌘ In recent years, the most common enforcement situations have been:
 - 40.4 percent wildlife cases
 - 19.8 percent fisheries cases
 - 10.9 percent water safety cases
 - 6 percent miscellaneous
 - 5.9 percent trespassing
 - 4.8 percent state parks
 - 4.6 percent residency issues
 - 3.3 percent snowmobiles
 - 2.5 percent outfitter-related
 - 1.5 percent OHV-related

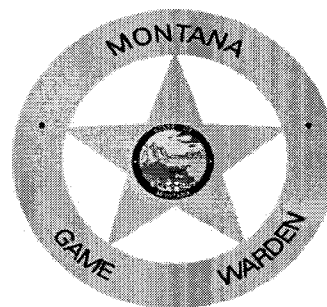
- ⌘ In 2006, for licensing and compliance with Montana's regulations, wardens checked:

35,410	hunters
34,269	anglers
18,080	boats
7,268	snowmobiles
5,512	OHVs
3,546	park patrols
1,886	outfitters
985	trappers

Help Stop Violations

- ⌘ Since the TIP-MONT program's inception in 1985, over \$151,350 in reward money has been paid to those supplying tips to TIP-MONT. The highest amount rewarded to an individual to date is \$2,000. In 2006, over 1,360 calls were received, and about half were hunting related.
- ⌘ The TIP-MONT hotline number is 1-800-847-6668.
- ⌘ Individuals and agencies interested in helping increase TIP-MONT rewards may make tax-deductible contributions to:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation
Attn: TIP-MONT
P.O. Box 200701
Helena, MT 59620-0701



Money Matters

PLANNED EXPENDITURES FY 2008

FWP SPENDS ITS MONEY TWO WAYS:

Operations: Day-to-day management of Montana's fish, wildlife and parks resources.

Capital: Major repair and maintenance of FWP properties, renovation and construction of facilities, and protection, enhancement and acquisition of critical habitats.

FWP TOTAL:

Operations	\$68,886,417
Capital	\$17,296,000
Total	\$86,182,417

HOW OPERATING EXPENDITURES ARE USED:

Management & Finance	11.7%
Field Services	11.4%
Fisheries	17.7%
Enforcement	10.2%
Wildlife	17.1%
Parks	23.0%
Communications and Education	4.3%
Information Services	4.6%

Revenue Sources FY 2008

Hunting And Fishing Licenses

This revenue source includes all license sales, interest earnings and miscellaneous revenues. Nonresident sales account for approximately two-thirds of license revenue.

Federal Revenue

Montana receives a variety of federal funds for fish and wildlife programs, including funds from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs. More than \$7.0 million comes from an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition, handguns and certain archery equipment (Pittman-Robertson). An additional \$8.2 million in federal funding comes from an excise tax on fishing equipment and electric trolling motors, a federal fuel tax, and import duties on fishing tackle and pleasure boats (Wallop-Breaux). Montana received about \$1 million from the federal State Wildlife Grant program to help fund research and management programs for species that have special conservation needs. The Land and Water Conservation Fund provided additional federal funding for State Parks and local communities.

Other State Revenue

Other state revenue sources include: a portion of the state's lodging facilities use tax, a small percentage of the state fuel tax, a portion of light vehicle registration fees; nonresident state parks fees; and interest earnings from coal severance tax receipts.

State General Fund

For the first time since the 2001 Legislative session, FWP has received state general fund assistance for the fisheries and wildlife programs to match federal State Wildlife Grants.

2008 PROJECTED BUDGET

This illustration shows how FWP is funded. Actual annual revenues may fall above or below the figures used here.

General Fund

6.9 %
\$5,940,000

Hunting and Fishing Licenses

58.2%
\$50,128,495

Other State Revenue

14.3%
\$12,371,192

Federal Funds

20.6%
\$17,742,730

TOTAL FUNDS:

100%
\$86,182,417

License Sales

FWP's license year begins March 1 and extends through February of the following year.

- ⌘ License revenues provide approximately 58 percent of FWP's total operating budget.
- ⌘ In fiscal year 2007, nonresident license sales accounted for approximately two-thirds of total license revenues.
- ⌘ Federal funds account for over 20 percent of the overall budget for use in fisheries and wildlife restoration efforts and for parks development and maintenance, boating safety, education and regulation.

Payment of Taxes

- ⌘ FWP makes payments to local governments for special improvements districts (SIDs) and on land, which is essentially a property tax paid to counties at the same rate a private landowner would pay real property taxes. In 2006, payments totaled \$488,449. FWP pays in a county when total holdings of wildlife management areas and fishing access sites in that county exceed 100 acres. FWP does not pay taxes on state parks, and affiliated parks lands, most office buildings or fish hatcheries. (Edge)

- ⌘ The five counties receiving the largest tax payments in 2006 were:

1. Lake	\$66,101.36
2. Anaconda-Deer Lodge	\$53,107.81
3. Lewis & Clark	\$45,102.36
4. Yellowstone	\$44,835.16
5. Gallatin	\$37,846.24

Fisheries Funding Sources

- ⌘ The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program helps support sport fish and motorboat access projects in Montana and across the nation. The program was originally established in 1950 through the Dingell-Johnson Act and was amended in 1984 by the Wallop-Breaux Amendment. The program is funded by a federal excise tax placed on the manufacture of fishing equipment such as lures, rods, reels, and fish finders, along with a portion of federal fuel taxes associated with motorboat use. Dollars collected are apportioned back to the states based on land and water area and the number of people who buy fishing licenses. In 2007, \$8.20 million was allocated to Montana. In addition to contributing state license dollars, every paid fishing license holder generates about \$5 for Montana in Sport Fish Restoration Program fund apportionments.
- ⌘ Many of FWP fishery field biologists and hatchery personnel are funded with Federal Aid, as well as major hatchery renovation projects, aquatic education, research, habitat protection, angler surveys, and some fishing access site maintenance, improvements and site acquisitions. Fifteen percent of the funds must be used for motorboat access projects, and up to 15 percent can be spent on aquatic education programs. For every three federal sport-fish dollars spent, Montana must contribute at least one dollar of state license dollars or other non-federal matching funding toward the total cost of each project.
- ⌘ Current fishing access site acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license, and \$5 from each nonresident season fishing license. Current fishing access site operations, maintenance and acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license and \$5 from each nonresident fishing license. Of the funding generated, 75 percent is used for the operation and maintenance of existing FAS sites and 25 percent is used to acquire new sites.



Wildlife Funding Sources

- ⌘ The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, established through the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937, places a federal excise tax on the manufacture of rifles, handguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. States receive a portion of these funds based on the land area of the state and the number of people who buy hunting licenses. Montana received over \$7 million in 2007. In addition to contributing state license dollars, every paid hunting license holder generates about \$6 for Montana in Wildlife Restoration Program fund apportionments. Funds are used for wildlife management, research projects, hunter education, land acquisition, and block management contracts. FWP must spend \$1 in state funds (usually license dollars) for every \$3 in Wildlife Restoration funds that are spent on projects.
- ⌘ Habitat Montana includes several programs that benefit wildlife habitat as listed below:
 - House Bill 526: designates portion of hunting license money for land acquisition (\$3 million)
 - Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program (\$603,127)
 - One Bighorn Sheep License Auction (\$126,000)*
 - One Moose License Auction (\$18,000)*
 - One Mountain Goat License Auction (\$8,100)*
 - One Elk License Auction (\$24,300)*
 - One Mule Deer Auction (\$13,500)*
 - Migratory Bird Habitat Enhancement (\$248,042)*



*amount after 10 percent went to the auctioning organization

Other Fish and Wildlife Funding Sources

- ⌘ For several years, states and other conservation partners asked the U.S. Congress to provide funding to help conserve fish and wildlife species of special concern and to prevent species from becoming endangered. Congress responded by providing one-time state funding in the form of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program (WCRP) in 2001.

WCRP 2001 Funding:

\$ 852,710

- ⌘ Funding has been received annually from the State Wildlife Grant (SWG) program. The funding helps states integrate monitoring and management of all fish and wildlife species, and to implement FWP's Comprehensive Fish & Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Funding received in the last six years from this federal grant program:

SWG 2002 Funding:	\$1.3 million
SWG 2003 Funding:	\$1.02 million
SWG 2004 Funding:	\$1.07 million
SWG 2005 Funding:	\$1.09 million
SWG 2006	\$1.06 million
SWG 2007	\$1.07 million

- ⌘ Funding must be approved on a year-by-year basis. Conservation groups around the country continue to work with the President and with Congress hoping to secure permanent funding for these types of projects.

Parks Funding Sources

- ⌘ The Parks Division has 18 different operational funding sources, much of which is earmarked for specific uses. The largest sources are:
 - 1) State parks earned revenue (35 percent);
 - 2) License fees apportioned to fishing Access Site management (14 percent);
 - 3) Coal severance tax funds (11 percent) for development and maintenance of Parks sites;
 - 4) Motorboat fuel tax (11 percent) for areas with motorboat use. This is a State of Montana Fuel Tax.
 - 5) State accommodations tax (10 percent)
 - 6) Other funding sources fund outdoor recreation grants programs for communities and trail user groups.
- ⌘ Volunteers provide services equal to 14.43 full time employees for a savings of \$480,096 to the Parks Division.
- ⌘ The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCF) established a federal grants program encouraging a full partnership between national, state, and local governments in planning and funding public outdoor recreation projects. FWP administers these matching funds with about half going to local governments and half utilized in the Montana State Park system. No funds were available for the program between 1995 and 1999. In 2005, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$846,745 to Montana. More information is available on the FWP web page at www.fwp.state.mt.us/parks/parks.htm.



TABLE 9. – MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS 10-YEAR LICENSE SALES COMPARISON

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE, & PARKS

10-YEAR LICENSE SALES COMPARISON

<u>LICENSE TYPE</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Res. Conservation	96,721	95,424	94,911	95,066	95,461	92,323	93,088	92,242	88,265
Disabled Res. Conservation	4,107	4,290	4,324	4,516	6,662	1,194	1,443	1,589	1,779
Res. Cons/Fishing	144,672	146,664	136,612	132,857	121,221	130,483	132,691	132,006	130,223
Resident TWO DAY FISHING	---	---	---	---	1,459	1,549	1,459	1,556	1,791
Res. Fishing	7,373	7,572	5,453	5,689	5,449	4,949	4,452	4,340	2,648
Res. Youth Fishing	---	---	4,765	4,986	7,076	389	363	355	211
Res. Paddlefish	5,004	5,522	4,859	3,770	5,002	6,360	6,098	6,057	6,855
Res. Bird	35,533	35,725	31,623	29,792	29,389	30,834	30,530	29,506	29,140
Res. Youth Bird	---	---	1,356	1,121	1,282	1,674	1,669	1,711	1,523
Res. Turkey	9,416	10,225	12,366	14,410	17,747	17,545	20,363	20,851	22,371
Waterfowl Stamp	24,670	25,103	23,458	23,675	18,103	18,103	18,687	17,474	16,632
Res. Sportsman (w/o bear)	9,600	10,341	11,208	12,482	17,322	17,522	18,204	19,280	24,385
Res. Sportsman (w/bear)	11,103	11,927	12,635	13,361	10,702	10,916	12,449	13,435	13,065
Res. Youth Sportsman	---	---	3,672	4,613	4,839	4,281	3,903	3,912	5,066
Res. Senior Sportsman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,342
Military Recognition Sportsman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	428
Cooperators Sportsman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,029	1,017
Res. Free Youth Sportsman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,804	4,954
Elk - Adult	74,844	72,281	68,826	66,965	66,598	4,003	4,939	63,959	63,342
Elk-Senior, Youth, Disabled	17,006	17,351	16,704	17,480	19,508	64,874	66,616	63,959	63,342
Deer A - Adult	92,569	91,606	88,233	87,511	86,883	17,688	19,254	19,714	19,448
Deer A - Senior, Youth, Disabled	21,728	22,167	21,709	22,345	23,685	87,268	88,289	86,342	84,448
Res. Deer B	35,420	31,351	40,592	45,711	54,000	21,784	23,066	23,686	23,064
Res. Black Bear	7,490	7,432	6,999	8,077	8,981	62,209	67,548	68,814	88,601
Res. Mountain Lion	5,421	5,886	5,138	5,116	6,336	7,797	8,719	9,166	8,885
Res. Moose	654	617	617	619	630	6,130	6,635	6,688	3,206
Res. Sheep	404	374	363	251	293	633	630	574	595
Res. Goat	262	271	291	296	303	294	334	413	489
Res. Bison	---	---	---	---	---	296	310	305	273
Bison Tribal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	123
Res. Elk A9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	10
Res. Antelope	26,379	29,255	34,061	38,193	44,405	357	7,007	4,079	3,822
Resident HUNTING ACCESS	---	---	---	---	166,545	49,502	52,794	51,053	53,888
ENHANCEMENT	---	---	---	---	---	164,723	168,485	167,322	166,036
Res. Bonus Point Fee	---	---	---	19,287	21,593	49,107	62,911	65,114	64,177

LICENSE TYPE

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Nonres. Conservation	146,840	151,398	138,002	142,869	116,747	131,449	130,454	130,348	130,883
Nonres. Cons/Fishing	25,865	26,431	27,310	27,819	30,375	24,298	24,000	23,881	24,650
Nonres. Season Fishing	3,802	4,425	3,664	3,793	2,855	1,895	1,606	1,592	843
Nonres. Paddlefish	1,047	1,263	1,197	754	899	1,003	889	794	1,077
Nonres. 2-Day Fishing	187,579	193,726	173,226	182,561	160,853	130,970	121,378	117,712	113,127
Nonres. 10-day Fishing						16,448	20,253	20,836	23,372
Nonres. Bird	10,197	10,969	8,256	7,060	5,862	6,951	7,324	7,153	7,740
Nonres. 3-Day Bird Stamp	159	243	278	285	644	709	660	603	610
Nonres. Turkey	2,340	2,403	2,625	2,731	958	862	956	1,296	1,387
Nonres Waterfowl Stamp	---	---	---	---	3,423	3,442	3,568	3,311	3,305
Nonres. Big Game Combo-	10,840	10,710	10,715	10,734	10,270	10,430	10,358	10,482	10,519
General									
Nonres. Big Game Combo-Outfit.	4,953	4,919	5,606	4,974	4,359	4,535	4,980	5,131	5,943
Nonres. Deer Combo-General	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Nonres. Deer Combo-Outfitter	1,994	2,143	2,304	2,300	2,148	2,272	2,300	2,443	2,511
Nonres. Deer Combo-Landowner	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nonres. Elk Combo-General	660	790	785	766	1,329	1,070	1,142	1,018	981
Nonres. Elk Combo-Outfitter	547	581	623	750	652	658	653	601	646
Nonres. Deer Combo-LO	48	46	76	65	---	54	114	117	77
Reissued									
Nonres. Deer Combo-General	---	---	---	606	---	655	726	1,566	1,515
Reiss									
Nonres. Youth Sponsored Big									144
Game Combo									
Nonres. Cooperators Big Game								12	40
Combo									
Nonres. Deer B	8,708	5,320	8,654	5,847	7,859	8,230	9,066	8,067	10,745
Nonres. Black Bear	1,803	2,105	2,017	2,133	962	765	921	963	971
Nonres. Mountain Lion	510	519	493	421	281	282	312	311	133
Nonres. Moose	22	19	16	25	21	26	17	12	22
Nonres. Sheep	77	73	75	49	37	31	49	50	66
Nonres. Goat	17	18	16	24	19	21	22	14	25
Nonres. Bison									2
Nonres. Elk B12						20	49	138	138
Nonres. Antelope	3,709	4,014	3,165	3,667	3,371	3,561	4,246	4,518	5,403
Nonres Doe/Fawn Antel (Only)	553	1,582	1,526	1,852	1,272	2,010	2,252	2,471	3,583
NR HUNTING ACCESS	---	---	---	---	11,275	15,228	33,252	32,294	34,264
ENHANCEMENT									
Nonres. Bonus Point Fee	---	---	---	20,075	19,618	7,309	28,353	32,370	33,677
Warm Water Game Fish	---	---	50,052	45,044	45,431	47,968	48,952	55,943	57,600
WARM WATER FISH	---	---	---	---	323	217	193	195	161
DONATION									

<u>LICENSE TYPE</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Elk Permit	37,401	39,136	39,945	40,989	40,592	40,565	27,025	26,443	23,399
Bow & Arrow	26,276	27,138	26,754	28,646	30,105	31,246	33,688	36,068	37,967
Drawing Fee	179,903	189,313	196,759	212,787	246,740	209,902	271,407	273,099	261,123
State Lands Use	27,425	29,016	29,672	30,286	32,848	35,245	3,183	3,248	2,341
State Lands Family	1,924	2,460	2,735	3,081	5,982	6,833	1,305	1,256	1,043
Sen/Yth State Lands Use	4,701	5,125	5,244	5,722	8,933	9,679	1,062	991	777
PARKS PASSPORT (1ST)	---	---	---	---	9,791	7,790	491	519	531
PARKS PASSPORT (2ND/3RD)	---	---	---	---	2,764	1,540	73	69	59
TRAPPING (landowner)	---	---	---	---	32	139	161	152	165
TRAPPING (RESIDENT)	---	---	---	---	2,495	3,271	3,296	3,162	3,852
TRAPPING (NONRESIDENT)	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	1	2
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1,324,576</u>	<u>1,351,569</u>	<u>1,376,865</u>	<u>1,451,204</u>	<u>1,657,900</u>	<u>1,648,668</u>	<u>1,727,975</u>	<u>1,732,990</u>	<u>1,743,821</u>



**TABLE 10. – NUMBER OF LICENSED HUNTERS AND ANGLERS
1965-2007**

These figures used for Federal Aid purposes. (Brooks)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Licensed Hunters</u>	<u>Licensed Anglers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	176,520	280,294	456,814
1966	155,334	221,513	376,847
1967	157,693	238,882	396,575
1968	153,506	205,576	359,082
1969	161,051	214,673	375,724
1970	174,014	234,200	408,214
1971	185,594	249,669	435,263
1972	199,648	268,740	468,388
1973	208,528	288,189	496,717
1974	226,510	281,418	507,928
1975	220,876	275,643	496,519
1976	222,878	294,228	517,106
1977	204,298	324,203	528,501
1978	208,341	329,390	537,731
1979	213,677	340,655	554,332
1980	217,410	332,085	549,495
1981	218,753	340,345	559,098
1982	236,487	356,132	592,619
1983	248,427	331,072	579,499
1984	254,255	336,134	590,389
1985	250,376	349,595	599,971
1986	262,802	379,382	642,184
1987	261,780	382,992	644,772
1988	256,238	368,525	624,763
1989	255,333	375,222	630,555
1990	259,356	386,867	646,223
1991	265,727	375,404	641,131
1992	268,286	378,960	647,246
1993	272,032	390,656	662,688
1994	295,151	389,820	684,971
1995	290,775	383,074	673,849
1996	284,697	372,096	656,793
1997	277,711	367,478	645,189
1998	280,382	377,668	658,050
1999	283,815	384,806	668,621
2000	279,727	375,032	654,759
2001	283,815	384,806	668,621
2002	279,727	375,032	654,759
2003	227,365	383,108	610,473
2004	232,276	383,374	615,650
2005	232,869	379,252	612,121
2006	231,936	379,497	611,433
2007	240,613	389,534	

EXHIBIT 1 LICENSES AVAILABLE CHART

Licenses Available Chart		
Required Prerequisite - one or more of these may be required in order to purchase other licenses		
Type of License	License Specifics	Cost
Conservation - Resident	Resident prerequisite for all licenses. Includes the state lands license (for hunting, fishing and trapping purposes). Residents 12-14 years of age and 62 or older need only a conservation license to fish and to hunt migratory birds and upland game birds, excluding turkey. Also allows a resident who is a Legion of Valor member, regardless of age, to fish.	R \$8
Conservation - Nonresident	Nonresident prerequisite for all licenses. Includes the state lands license (for hunting, fishing and trapping purposes). Also allows a nonresident who is a Legion of Valor member, regardless of age, to fish.	NR \$10
Conservation - Disabled Resident	Residents certified as permanently and substantially disabled; as designated by FWP rules, must purchase this license annually which authorizes fishing, warm water fish, migratory birds and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. The purchase of deer A license for \$6.50 and elk for \$8 and includes a State Lands license (for hunting, fishing and trapping purposes).	R \$8
Bow and Arrow (Archery)	Required for Archery Only Season and/or areas. Specific rules apply to purchase a bow and arrow license.	R \$10
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee	This is an annual fee and will be charged at the time the hunter purchases his/her first hunting license (including upland and migratory bird).	NR \$10
Resident Only		
Type of License	License Specifics	Cost
Deer A	Montana residents 12-14 years of age or holders of a disabled resident conservation license, may purchase a deer A license for \$6.50. Residents 62 years and older may purchase this license for \$10.	R \$16
Elk	Montana residents 12-14 years of age or holders of a disabled resident conservation license may purchase a license for \$8. Residents 62 years and older may purchase this license for \$12.	R \$20
Elk A7 License	Deadline to apply is June 1. General elk license is a required prerequisite. Deadline to exchange general elk license for an A7 license is September 1.	*R \$9
Elk A9 License - Limited	Allows for the taking of a second antlerless elk in designated areas. General elk license a required prerequisite. Deadline to apply is June 1.	*R \$25
Elk A9 License - Unlimited	Allows for the taking of a second antlerless elk in designated areas. General elk license a required prerequisite. Purchase at License Providers.	R \$20
Hound Training License	Allows a Montana resident to train hounds during the hound training season without a mountain lion license. See mountain lion hunting regulations for specifics.	R \$5
Sportsman's (Including Bear)	Includes conservation, state lands, deer A, elk, and black bear license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland birds, excluding turkey. Deadline for Spring black bear is April 14 and August 31 for Fall black bear.	R \$85
Sportsman's (Without Bear)	Includes conservation, state lands, deer A, and elk license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland birds, excluding turkey. Residents 62 years and older may purchase this license for \$55. Military members discharged or released from active duty that participated in a contingency operation outside the state for six months since September 11, 2001 may purchase this license at FWP offices for \$29.	R \$70
Youth Combination Sports	Includes conservation, state lands, fishing, upland game bird, excluding turkey, deer A and elk licenses. Available only to Montana residents 12-17 years of age. Any Montana youth 12 through 17 years of age who successfully completed a hunter safety and education course, who is purchasing his or her first hunting license, is entitled to receive a Resident Youth Combination Sports License free of charge.	R \$25
Youth Upland Game Bird	Available only to Montana residents 15-17 years of age.	R \$3
* Cost includes \$5.00 drawing fee		
Non-Resident Only		
Type of License	License Specifics	Cost
Big Game (Elk/Deer) Combination (General)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands, deer A, and elk license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. 11,500 licenses available. Deadline to apply is March 15.	**NR \$643
Big Game (Elk/Deer) Combination (Outfitter Sponsored)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands, deer A, and elk license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. Outfitter certificates should be obtained from your outfitter sponsor. All big game hunting with this license must be done with a licensed outfitter, issued to all valid applicants sponsored by a certified outfitter received by March 15.	NR \$1195
Big Game (Elk/Deer) Combination (Youth)	Limited to 300 nonresident youths 12-17 years of age who have an adult immediate-family member who possess a resident deer or elk license or a nonresident big game elk or deer combination license. First-come, first-served. Application available online.	**NR\$324
Deer Combination (General)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands, and deer A license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. 2,300 licenses available. Deadline to apply is March 15.	**NR \$343

4 Turn In Poachers. Enough is Enough! Make the call: 1-800-TIP-MONT

Licenses Available Chart

Non-Resident Only		
Type of License	License Specifics	Cost
Deer Combination (Landowner Sponsored)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands, and deer A license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. Landowner certificates should be obtained from your landowner sponsor. 2,000 licenses available. Deadline to apply is March 15.	**NR \$343
Deer Combination (Outfitter Sponsored)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands and deer A license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. Outfitter certificates should be obtained from your outfitter sponsor. All big game hunting with this license must be done with a licensed outfitter. Issued to all valid applicants sponsored by a certified outfitter received by March 15.	NR \$845
Elk Combination (General)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands and elk license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. This license is included in the 11,500 quota of big game elk/deer combination license. Deadline to apply is March 15.	**NR \$593
Elk Combination (Outfitter Sponsored)	Nonresidents applying for any other combination license may not apply. Includes a conservation, state lands and elk license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. Outfitter certificates should be obtained from your outfitter sponsor. All big game hunting with this license must be done with a licensed outfitter. Issued to all valid applicants sponsored by a certified outfitter received by March 15.	NR \$1095
Elk B12 License - Limited	Allows for the taking of a second antlerless elk in designated areas. General elk license a required prerequisite. Deadline to apply is June 1.	NR \$278
Upland Game Bird 3-Day Preserve	Valid only on state-licensed private Shooting Preserve.	NR \$20

* Cost includes \$5.00 drawing fee ** Cost includes \$5.00 drawing fee and \$10 Hunting Access Enhancement fee

Resident AND Non-Resident		
Type of License	License Specifics	Cost
Antelope	Licenses limited to specific districts. Deadline to apply is June 1.	*R \$19 *NR \$205
Antelope Multi-region Archery Only	Either-sex archery only license. License limited to specific regions. Must be applicant's first and only choice. May purchase this license at License Providers /Internet. Deadline to apply/purchase is June 1.	R \$14 NR \$200
Bighorn Sheep Limited/Unlimited	See moose, sheep, goat regulation booklet for details. Deadline to apply is May 1.	*R \$130 *NR \$755
Bison License	Deadline to apply is Sep 14.	R \$125 NR \$750
Black Bear	Licenses purchased after the April 14 deadline are valid only in the fall season. No bear license may be purchased after August 31. Deadline to apply/purchase the spring season license is April 14. Hunters must show proof of having passed a black bear identification test before purchasing a license.	R \$19 NR \$350
Crane	Deadline to apply is Aug 1.	*R \$5 *NR \$5
Deer B	Licenses limited to specific districts. Deadline to apply is June 1.	*R \$15 *NR \$80
Deer B Antlerless Whitetail, Single Region	Allows hunting of antlerless white-tailed deer only, in one region only. Conservation License and Hunting Access Enhancement Fee are prerequisites. Hunter must designate region upon purchase.	R \$10 NR \$75
Deer Permits	Must be used with a general Deer A License. Nonresidents must hold a Big Game or Deer Combination License to apply. Deadline to apply is June 1.	*R \$5 *NR \$5
Elk Permits	Nonresidents must hold a Big Game or Elk Combination License to apply. Residents must hold a valid Elk License to apply. State refund policy does not allow refunds under \$5. If you are unsuccessful for only an elk permit, a refund will not be sent. Deadline to apply is June 1.	*R \$9 *NR \$9
Montana Migratory Bird	Residents 12-15 years of age, 62 or older or holders of the Disabled Resident Conservation License need only a Conservation License; residents 16-61 and nonresidents 16+ need a Conservation License and a Montana Migratory Bird License. Federal waterfowl stamp also required for individuals 16 and older.	R \$6.50 NR \$50
Moose	See moose, sheep, goat regulation booklet for details. Deadline to apply is May 1.	*R \$130 *NR \$755
Mountain Goat	See moose, sheep, goat regulation booklet for details. Deadline to apply is May 1.	*R \$130 *NR \$755
Mountain Lion	Some districts require special permits. Deadline to purchase or apply is August 31.	R \$19 NR \$320
Mountain Lion Trophy	Must be purchased after mountain lion kill.	R \$50 NR \$50
Swan	Deadline to apply is September 7.	*R \$5 *NR \$5
Turkey	Conservation and Upland Game Bird Licenses are prerequisites only for residents. Nonresidents need only a Conservation License as a prerequisite. Montana offers both a spring and fall season. The total combined limit of spring and fall season cannot exceed two turkeys per hunter. Nonresidents who possess an Upland Game Bird, Big Game, Elk or Deer Combination License may purchase this license for \$55. Some districts require special permits. Deadline to apply for spring permit is March 15. Deadline to apply for fall permit is August 1.	R \$6.50 NR \$115
Upland Game Bird	Residents 12-14 years of age and 62 or older, or holders of a Disabled Resident Conservation License need only a Conservation License to hunt upland game birds.	R \$7.50 NR \$110

* Cost includes \$5.00 drawing fee

2007 Deer • Elk • Antelope

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FREQUENTLY USED NUMBERS

FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS.....	406-444-2535
Block Management	406-444-2602
Communications and Education Division.....	406-444-4041
Enforcement Division	406-444-2452
Fisheries Division	406-444-2449
Helena Headquarters.....	406-444-2535
Hunter Education	406-444-4046
Licensing - big game & special license drawings	406-444-2950
Licensing - upland birds, black bear, mountain lion	406-444-2535
Parks Division.....	406-444-3750
Information Services Division.....	406-444-3350
Field Services.....	406-444-2602
Telephone Device for the Deaf	406-444-1200
Wildlife Division	406-444-2612
Foundation	406-444-6759

FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS FOUNDATION

Executive Director, Spencer Hegstad.....	406-444-6759
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FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Land Management.....	406-896-5000
Fish & Wildlife Service	406-449-5225
National Forest Msl. Regional Office	406-329-3511
Tribal Lands	
Blackfeet Reservation	406-338-7276
Crow Reservation	406-638-3752
Flathead Reservation	406-675-2700
Fort Belknap Reservation	406-353-2205
Fort Peck Reservation.....	406-768-5305
Northern Cheyenne Reservation.....	406-477-8844
Rocky Boy Reservation	406-395-4207

MONTANA STATE AGENCIES

Agriculture.....	406-444-3144
Guides & Outfitters.....	406-841-2373
Hunter Safety Requirements	406-444-3188
Livestock.....	406-444-2043
State Lands.....	406-444-2074
Tourism	406-841-2870

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